PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

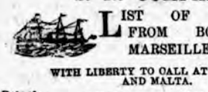
MORNING EDITION.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY
Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
MILK

No. 53,930.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, Saturday 2 P. M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
27th Oct.	PERSIA	7951		
3rd Nov.	ORIENTAL	5294	MONGOLIA	9506
10th "	MARMORA			
17th "	ORIENTAL	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
24th "	EGYPT	7912		
1st Decr.	ORIENTAL	5294	MOOLTAN	9631
8th "	MACEDONIA	10012		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6808
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	ORIENTAL	5294	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
26th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6010		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENIN-SULAR	5294	MARMORA	10609
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7913		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6808
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the s. s. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Belgium transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *4th October, 1906.*

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. 1906.
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiounet	27th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guiounet	16th May "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

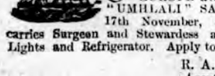
RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE dela CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	30th Nov. 1906.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	8th Dec. "

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.



CHEAP PASSAGES to EUROPE available per S. S. "UMBRALI" SAILING about the 17th November, 1906. This Ship carries Surgeon and Stewardess and has Electric Lights and Refrigerator. Apply to

R. A. WILLIS,
Agent for Owners,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov. 1906
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. "
R. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1907

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1906.
ISONIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Dec. "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1907.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.
No. 50, HORNBY ROAD.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	3,170	Mon. 29th Oct.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 25th Oct.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	3,170	Frid. 26th Oct.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on TUESDAY, 30th Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Basreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about 26th Oct.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3000	27th Oct.	Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar.
NERBUDDA	3000	5th Nov.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3000	19th Nov.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY
23rd October, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID, DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. "
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5158	5th Nov. 1906.
‡ PERSIA	P. Cragletto	5804	5th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5795	25th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
FRANZ FERDINAND,	C. Miskovich	6,046	28th Oct. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	1st Class. Rs. 600	2nd Class Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 550	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

	By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice	Saloon Fare. Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4293	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5351	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	16th "
AFRICA	4595	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4293	16th "
AFRICA	4595	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail about.
*† F. FERDINAND	6044	24th January.
† CHINA	5993	Early March.
*† AUSTRIA	7388	Early April.
*† A STEAMER		Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed. The Sisters feed, nurse, and clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions and Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

THE SISTER IN CHARGE,
THE HOME FOR THE AGED,
Mulkapett, Hyderabad, Deccan.

SHIPPING.

OCTOBER 5TH 1906.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY (*via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA) LIVERPOOL and other Ports
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	300	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	720	422	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	† 50	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	Crosby Hall	4,082	Sept. 23	Oct. 7	Oct. 22	Nov. 10
A	City of Vienna	4,672	" 27	" 11	" 26	Oct. 30
A	Trafford Hall	5,800	Oct. 8	" 20	Nov. 1	Nov. 6
A	City of Bombay	4,548	" 17	" 29	" 13	" 16
B	Aston Hall	3,880	" 23	Nov. 8	" 24	Dec. 10
A	City of York	7,005	Nov. 1	" 13	" 23	" 24
B	Merton Hall	4,331	" 6	" 19	Dec. 1	Dec. 7
A	City of Karachi	5,000	" 21	Dec. 4	" 16	" 26
B	City of Agra	4,320	" 27	" 12	" 28	" 31
					1907.	1907.
B	Promé	3,626	Dec. 5	" 22	Jan. 3	Jan. 29

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light
For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

Messrs EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents. ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
Bombay.

XMAS 1906—NEW YEAR 1907.

INDIA & ENGLAND.

Parcels and Packages for the Military can be sent Home, delivered FREE at address by

"SOLDIERS' EXPRESS"

at very low rates. Shipments leave Bombay for XMAS, Nov. 10th, 17th, 24th and NEW YEAR, Dec. 1st, 8th and 15th. Over 3,000 parcels sent last year to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Full particulars, forms, etc., from

COUTTS & CO.,
Army Shipping Agents, BOMBAY & KARACHI.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manager.*

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shangai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

GIGANTIC SALE.

ENORMOUS BONA-FIDE REDUCTION.

MADAME STANLEY begs to call your special attention to their stock of

SILK BLOUSES,
SILK UNDERSKIRTS,
EVENING DRESSES,
PARIS-MADE CHILDREN'S FROCKS,
LACES, HATS, &c.,
all of which are being sold off at a
GREAT SACRIFICE
to make room for New Stock for the Coming Season.

THIS IS AN OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFE-TIME.
DON'T MISS IT.

J. M. KAPADIA & SONS,
MDME. STANLEY'S SALON
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CONFECTIONERY AND RESTAURANT.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY PRESENTATION CAKES
SUITABLY INSCRIBED
DESSERT CAKES, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES.
COLD PUDDINGS ICES.
ICE PUDDINGS.
TO ORDER.

25-27-29. CHURCH GATE ST., BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER, 1906.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT

where Eno's 'Fruit Salt' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has in innumerable instances prevented a serious illness. The effect of

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

upon any disordered, sleepless, or feverish condition is simply marvellous and unsurpassed. In fact it

IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY

CAUTION.—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E. Reg. by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THIS VOLUME OF "STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES" is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling intc Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3/4d: to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, as, since the Stoppage of the Free Coinage of Silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and Six Months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

"The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices.

PRICE:—RS. 2.

THE
JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA,
MARCKS & CO, LIMITED
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JEWELLERY . .	Up-To-Date.
WATCHES	Up-To-Date.
CLOCKS	Up-To-Date.
SILVER-PLATE . .	Up-To-Date.
ELECTRO PLATE .	Up-To-Date.

Write for our New Catalogue of
SEASONABLE NOVELTIES and Specialities.
ARTISTIC AND DISTINCTIVE IN DESIGN.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
THE NOTED HOUSE IN BOMBAY FOR
WINES, SPIRITS, AND STORES.
PRICES EXCEEDINGLY LOW.
QUALITY OF GOODS UNEQUALLED.
Mofussil Residents will do well to send for Catalogue and compare Prices before sending to Bazaars
EVERYTHING SENT OUT GUARANTEED.
The Company buys direct from Manufacturers and are thereby able to give Special terms to REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, AND LARGE BUYERS.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

BOMBAY. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., POONA.
GENERAL MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERRS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 3,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Tieling.	KOBE.
Lioyang	Hankow.	Newchang.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Tairen.	Bombay.
Honolulu	Antung.	Chefoo.	

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Sub-Manager
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AN HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld
LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeelling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per Hansa Line s. s. "SCHARZFELS." Nos. 9-10 Sheds, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex-above Vessel are ready for delivery.

H. WALKER,
for Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

Dated 24th October, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the BERAR MANUFACTURING Co., Ld., Notified and Advertised to be held on Thursday, the 25th October, 1906, at 3-15 (S.T.) WILL NOT TAKE PLACE.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
EDULJI NUSSERWANJEE SETHNA,
Chairman.
THE BERAR MANUFACTURING CO. LD.,

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the late Mr. JAMES HEANEY BARTHOLOMEW MCMENEMY, shortly before his death, which took place on or about the 14th of April last, sold certain English Woollen Goods on Commission Sale in Bombay, probably to European Retail Dealers and the accounts in reference thereto have not been closed. The dealers are requested to communicate in reference thereto with the Undersigned.—Dated this 22nd day of October, 1906.

SMETHAM, BYRNE and NOBLE,
Attorneys FOR MR. P. BYRNE the Administrator with the Will annexed of the said deceased:
18, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

ANNUAL CONTRACT 1907,

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent and Manager up to 1 p.m. on the 30th November, 1906, for the SUPPLY of the following consumable Stores :—

Castor Oil, Kerosine Oils Bulk and in Tins, Lubricating Oils for Cylinder and Axle. Linseed Oils, Turpentine, Cotton Waste, &c.,

Tender forms with full particulars can be obtained on payment of Rs. 1 from the Undersigned and the Bombay Agent, N. G. S. Railway, 24, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

H. J. DUNLOP,
Store Keeper.
H. H. THE N. G. S. RAILWAYS CO. LD.,
SECUNDERABAD, (DECCAN,) 15th October, 1906.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, CALCUTTA, 1906.

THE TIME for receiving Applications from intending Exhibitors has been extended up to 15th of November, 1906. Exhibits will be received in the Exhibition Grounds from the 1st to 7th of December. Mofussil Exhibitors are requested to forward their Exhibits in time to reach Calcutta within the time specified.

J. CHAUDHURY,
Hony. Secretary.
62, BOWBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

THE LABORATORY AND MOTOR LAMP.

"PETROLIA."

BURNS ORDINARY PETROLEUM,
MADE ENTIRELY OF FINELY POLISHED BRASS.

SPECIALLY Intended for PETROLEUM Motors, Laboratory and similar purposes. The Burner is of a very practical construction and gives a very powerful effect. It consists principally of a spirally Bent Pipe which has no sharp angles and consequently impurities and carbon are not so liable to be deposited in it.

The Lamp is supplied with regulating and shutting valves by means of which the flame can be regulated or extinguished without allowing the compressed air in the tank to escape.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE,

THE INDO-FOREIGN AGENCY,
111, MEDOWS STREET, FORT
BOMBAY.

J. L. TULLOCH

HAS JUST LANDED a new Shipment of AUSTRALIAN HORSES comprising THOROUGH-BRED CHARGERS, POLO PONIES, PAIRS TEAMS, etc.

The well known Pentagon Brand will arrive by the next boat.

All communications to be Addressed to

J. L. TULLOCH,
c/o R. SCOTT & CO.,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

CLTOHES.

ENGLISH CUT.
ENGLISH STYLE.
SUPERIOR FINISH.

MAXIMUM QUALITY, MINIMUM PRICE.

The latest shades and pattern in Striped Flannels all thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 30 per suit.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

ALTON & CO.,
THE NEW ENGLISH TAILORS,
75 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOR EVER !" (KEATS).
WHY NOT MAKE THE HOME
ARTISTIC AT MODERATE COST !

MINTON'S DECORATIVE FLOORING TILES

Always Charm the Eye and Cheer the Beholder with a sense of the Beautiful

EXQUISITE DESIGNS
IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
Prices from Rs. 5 per Sq. Yd.
FREE ESTIMATES FOR LAYING COMPLETE.
INSIST ON MINTON'S.
THE ONLY TILE THAT DOES NOT CRACK OR CRAZE.

WARDEN & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, HUMMUM ST., BOMBAY.

FEVERS
of all varieties cured by
FEVER DROPS
Prof. GAJJAR'S Formula
24 doses for 4 Ans.
of all Chemists or from
SUPDT. T. C. LABORATORY,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
BOMBAY.
TELEGRAMS :— "BOOKNOTES, BOMBAY."

THE CHEAPEST BOOKS IN THE WORLD.

HUTCHINSON'S POPULAR CLASSICS.

Each volume with designed title page and frontispiece on art paper, some with numerous illustrations in full lambskin, richly gilt, gilt top, Rs. 1-5.

The volumes in the present series have been selected from various fields of literature, and are representative of some of the best books that the world has produced. They are all unabridged, printed from the most correct editions, and furnished with biographical matter, notes, indexes where necessary, bibliography, etc., and they are produced in excellent style, with clear type on good paper, and neatly bound. The Publishers invite comparison of these books with others of a similar character published at a higher price. It will be found that the advantage is all in favour of Hutchinson's Popular Classics.

Darwin's Origin of Species. With diagram and portrait, and with note by J. W. Mathews, B. A., summarising the development of the Darwiman Theory since 1859, and also glossary.
Bret Harte's Choice Tales and Verse.
Lytton's Last Days of Pompeii.
Waterton's Wanderings in South America. With biographical data by W. A. Harding, F. Z. S.
Leigh Hunt's The Town. With 30 illustrations.
Robert Browning's Poems, Vol. I.
Robert Browning's Poems. Vol. II.
An Anthology of Humorous Verse. Edited by Theodore A. Cook, including many copyright poems.
Keble's Christian Year. With illustrations.
Sir W. Laird Clowes's Four Modern Naval Campaigns, with 16 maps and plans.
The Satires and Epistles of Horace. In Latin and English.
Charles Dickens's Christmas Books.
Hamilton's Memoirs of the Count de Grammont,
Sheridan's Complete Plays.
Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield and Addison and Steele's Sir Roger de Coverley. In one volume.

NOTICE.

A RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICER, with wide experience of Official business in various Departments, is willing to give the benefit of that experience to any Member of the Service or the Public requiring it, or to Native States, (in the form of oral or written advice, or by drawing up Representations to the Authorities) to mutual advantage. Terms moderate, according to actual time occupied. Apply to

F. R. J.,
FREKE ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

T. C. NAPLES

BEGS to call attention to his newly landed Lot of POLO PONIES, HACKS, CHARGERS, RACE HORSES, etc., and Native Cavalry REMOUNTS.

T. C. NAPLES,
Care of R. SCOTT & CO.,
GOWALIA TANK ROAD, GIRGAUM.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS,

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

STILL UNSURPASSED !
THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its natural shade.
It is inoffensive and pleasant to apply.
Per Case, with Brushes Complete. Rs. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170 Shaikh Memon Street ; Near Zooma Musjid,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES COMPANY,

No. 1, UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

WE beg to inform our Customers that we are now FULLY STOCKED with all Manufacturers' BOOTS and SHOES.

We have a fresh supply of BOOT-TREES, BOOT POLISHES, RUBBER HEELS and LEGGINGS also of MORRIS BROS.' HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES, and guarantee the wear and tear of this make which are stamped with the Crown No. 1, High Class and which are specially made for us.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—During months of issue, 2 annas ; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas ; Subsequent issues Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Bound volume one Rupee.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

DAWK EDITIONS
for
UP-COUNTRY
SUBSCRIBERS.

EVENING EDITION
In Time for
PUNJAB MAIL.

NIGHT EDITION
for
CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

Both, or either, may
BE OBTAINED IN BOMBAY
ON APPLICATION.

SPECIAL LONDON LETTERS:—

LONDON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SPORT AND THE DRAMA

THE WORLD OF ART.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

SPECIAL NEWS-LETTERS FROM
AUSTRALIA, THE FAR EAST, AND ALL PARTS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

INSTRUCTIVE ARTICLES FOR THE YOUNG.

THE
Bombay Gazette
IS NOW
THE BEST
ADVERTISING
MEDIUM
IN WESTERN INDIA.

It reaches every City, Town and Village.
It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.
IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB, THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW AND THE COTTAGE
THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH AND IS READ FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

PRICE: ONE ANNA.

JOB-PRINTING
IN ALL ITS
BRANCHES.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Plateware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BRESSLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

WONDER ! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hydrabad Deccan.

WANTED—A TYPIST with a fair knowledge of English and Tabular work. Apply to SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY, Architect, &c., Markurs' Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a smart young European or Parsee SALESMAN, familiar with Cycle business. Apply No. 1047 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

COMPOUNDERS—WANTED Experienced and hard-working COMPOUNDERS. Apply personally to F. S. MADON and Co ; 170, Shaikh Memon St, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED, well introduced in the Building and Decorating Trades TO SELL Fibrous Plaster Ceiling and Wall Decorations (Dry Stucco) Manufactured by New Process. Every facility extended to suitable men. Apply giving full particulars to Z. O. 516, care of HAASENSTEIN and VOGLER, A. G. HAMBURG, GERMANY.

PRESS.—DISTRIBUTORS WANTED. Apply to the FOREMAN, "The Bombay Gazette" Press.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

TO BE LET, SHOP.—A well lighted, airy and commodious—in Horuby Road, opposite the J. N. Petit Institute. Apply to No. 203 O. Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

CONTINENTAL and ENGLISH Finest Art Gold, Gem Jewellery, such as Brooches, Charms, Necklets, Rings Scarf Pins, Curb Bracelets, Perpetual Calendars, Lockets, Hall-marked Silver Jewellery and REED AND BARTON'S best Electroplated ware of the most elegant designs. Prices defying Competition. DUBASH and Co., 89, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

TARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices : Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Columbia Gramaphone with records, Harrisson Knitting machine, Child's Perambulator, and Cradle. Apply No. 1010 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

GILDING, ELECTRO and NICKEL PLATING, Rubber Stamps, Die Sinking and Copper Plate Printing—Cheapest and most Durable—executed carefully. Also Visiting Cards. Inscription on presentation articles, Brass Sign Boards, Pouns' Badges, Blocks and Stucco &c., made by skilled artists. NANABHAI MAHADEV and Co., Jewellers and Watch Makers, 95 Meadow St., Bombay,

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

12 FRESH POMFRETS in Ice, Rs. 4 ; 100 Oysters in Ice, Rs. 2 ; Ice, and Carriage Extras, 100 Bombay Ducks and 50 Papad Rs. 1 ; 5lbs. Dry Prawn ; Rs. 2 ; Carriage Paid ; quote Paper.—TUKINA & Co., Market Bombay.

WHERE DO YOU GET the best supply of Photo-materials ? At BABAJEE SAKHARAM & Co's., Esuf Buildings, opposite Gocoldas T. Hospital, BOMBAY.

STAR GILDING WORKS.—ELECTRO-PLATER and GILDERS. Cheapest and best House in the Trade. 7-10, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

PREVENT CHOLERA.—LIQUOZONE makes it avoidable. Cholera germs generally get into the body through water. Use LIQUOZONE DAILY to prevent an attack.

NEVER DESPAIR : ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADI." Dr. A. L. PUSHONG writes from Lucknow :—"Kadi is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and, Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8038, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraitures, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

"LU—LU" EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids, Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye. By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Rs. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—In a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 23/32. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices.—Rs. 2.

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 11 : Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight annas. Annual Subscription, Rs. 5 including Postage.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Rs. 12 per year. Mofussil, with postage Rs. 15. English Subscription £1-1-0, per year, Post Free.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8043, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Place-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrival and Departure of Vessel during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription, if posted, Rs. 10, Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bird Cage, Middle Colaba, opposite the Police Chowkey, the valuable and handsome teakwood and black wood household furniture of the latest design such as dining table and chairs, mirror sideboard, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, set of drawing room, sofas and chairs, cabinets and chiffoniers, marble top tables and teapoys, bedsteads, almyrahs, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, clothes presses, chest of drawers, first rate fire proof Milner's safe on stand, Chubb's deed box and small safe, sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano by Soundy & Co. copying press on stand, new designed teakwood bedstead, glassware, crockeryware, electroplatedware, case of spoons, forks and cutlery, large size English stove, very handsome, rubber tyred cabriolette by Williams in good order, handsome and powerful bay waler horse, quiet, single harness, lady's bicycle, windproof lamps, rich table ornaments, Edison's home phonograph with records Brussels carpets, flower pots with plants, etc., the property of L. Combe Esq. of the French Bank.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The cabriolette and horse will be sold at 3-30 p.m.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 24th OCTOBER, 1906.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF S.S. "AFGHAN."

On SAURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m. (B.T.) Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the concerned—

The s.s. "Afghan" as she now lies at H Shed, Prince's Dock. She was built in the year 1878, has 2 inverted compound engines of 280 N. H. P., her length is 312ft., breadth 34ft., depth 25 1/2ft, and the gross tonnage is 2,201 and registered tonnage 1,439.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

Auction Sale of very valuable Ancient Library such as French, Italian, Persian, and English selections, also Law and other reading books, complete set of latest Encyclopaedia Britannica with stand, set of Nineteenth Century, set of the Bombay History Society, Webster's Haydn's and other Dictionaries, set of Indian Antiquary, English Library Presses, D. B. B. L. Guns, open carved Furniture, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla just opposite the Byculla Club and next of the Government Medical stores where the whole kit has been removed for sale, the entire library such as French, Italian, Persian, English and other selections, also Law and Engineering valuable reading books and novels, complete set of Nineteenth Century, set of the Bombay History Society, set of the Indian Antiquary, Webster's Haydn's and other Dictionaries, complete set of real Morocco bound latest Encyclopaedia Britannica with revolving book stand, Shakespeare's and Political works, Bombay High Court Reports, and Gazeteers, Physical, Sexual and Natural Sciences, books by well known authors, English books and library presses, mahogany writing tables and chairs, open carved chiffoniers and teapoys, Persian carpets, old China bronze table ornaments, cottage piano, sofas and chairs D B B L gun by Cogswell and Harrison, rich pictures, English solid brass bedstead complete, wardrobe and almyrahs, etc. the property of the late C. B. Lynch, Esq Solicitor

Catalogues are published and the property is on view

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the underwriters—

41 Baskets bobbins with yarn, damaged by fire and water.

AT 2 P.M, (S. T.)

1 handsome strong secondhand victoria in good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in every good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay rab, quiet in harness.
1 Second hand rubber tyred English gig, by "Windover," in very good condition.

AUCTION SALE OF PIANO.
Suit No. 1121 of 1906.
Rahim Valli Mahomed vs. G. G. Craig.

Under instruction from the plaintiff the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m, (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.—

1 One American Cottage piano by Emerson Boston, specially constructed for India for S. Rose and Co., Bombay, in very good order.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the shop furniture of the late Mr, Rustomji Framji Confectioner, consisting of large size glass door siding cupboards, teakwood cloth presses, marble top large and small counters, large and small glass door, show cases, one large table, one pestery machine etc., etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable building plot, at the corner of Wodehouse Road and opposite to the Crescent.

Under instruction from the Bombay City Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th November next, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the plot.

The right of occupancy of Plot No. 11 B on the Trust's Wodehouse Road Estate containing about 2231 square yards of building area and about 1245 square yards of free garden area for a term of 99 years.

Plans of the site, conditions of sale building conditions, form of lease and all further particulars can be had on application from Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 10th proximo, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome F. P. teakwood and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, one full size mahogany, slate billiard table by Roberts with balls, cues and cover complete, one sweet tone mahogany cottage piano, very valuable large size Persian and Brussels carpets, first rate oil paintings and oleographs, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs, pots, &c., &c., the property of Frank Ritchie, Esq., late Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 15th November, 1906, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs, BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Vuction at Queen's Road, behind Church Gate Station, in Major Kerby's bungalow (where the kit has been removed for sale), valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table and chairs, dumbwaiter, drawing-room sofas and chairs, rich carpets and cabinet table and hanging lamps, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs and chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, kerosine oil stove, copper, emanelled and aluminium utensils, &c., &c., the property of Commander H. S. Black, R.I.M., late Port Officer, Bombay.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Buildings Plots at Colaba Reclamation, Colaba, opposite the Colaba Railway Station.

Under instructions from the Bombay City Improvement Trust Messrs BENNETT & Co will on WEDNESDAY, the 14th November next ; at 4 p. m. (S T.), sell by Public Auction on the site.

The right of occupancy of the following plots on the Trusts Colaba Reclamation Estate for a term of 99 years :—

No. of Plots.	Building Areas Sq. Yds.	Areas not to be built on Sq. Yds.	Total Area Sq Yds.
5- 6	1602	840	2442
6- 7	1602	840	2442
8- 9	1602	840	2442
9-10	1602	840	2442
11	949	467	1416
12	949	467	1416
13	949	467	1416
14	949	467	1416
15	949	467	1416
22	1017	303	1320
23	954	306	1260
24	893	367	1260
25	954	306	1260
26	909	287	1196
27	779	317	1096
28	754	238	992

Plans of the site, condition of sale, building conditions form of lease, and all further particulars, can be had on application from Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY 24th OCTOBER, 1906.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BAGS OF GRAIN, LOOSE GRAIN ; SWEEPINGS, etc., etc., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Carnac Bridge Station.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Standard Time, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Carnac Bridge Station.

A quantity of bags of cottonseed, rape seed, muthmethee, wheat, castorseed, grain, pulse, poppyseed and loose heaps of grain and seed and other miscellaneous goods.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 24th OCTOBER, 1906.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ORIENTAL BUILDINGS
BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE,
Acting Secretary.

TO LET.

TO LET.

BOMBAY SEASON, BUNGALOWS FLATS and apartments in healthy localities. Special arrangements for short and long leases. Office premises on Hornby Road and other business part of the Fort. Spacious and commodious, plenty of light and air.

For further particulars apply to

B. SAKHARAMJI & Co.,
House Agents.
No. 2, Dean Lane.

MR. JULIUS GOVE

Has on hand at present a Newly landed Lot of POLO PONIES, CHARGERS, HACKS, RACE HORSES, etc. and Native Cavalry Remounts.

JULIUS GOVE,

R. SCOTT & CO.'S STABLES,

GILDER ST., NEAR BYCULLA CLUB.

and at

CALCUTTA AND MELBOURNE, *(Australia.)*

R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3032.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bean, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carr ages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed Correspondence invited.

"APENTA" N.G.
NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, SOUTY, and OBESE.

GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM.
ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought
IRON & STEEL
HINGES
ARE THE
CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE
MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.
Indentors can obtain them through all reputable Importers & Merchants.

None are Genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 2.

WANTED

AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER on a fixed salary of Rs. 500 per mensem plus allowances admissible under the Civil Service Regulations for the supervision of work at stations on the Persian Gulf with Head Quarters at Bushire. The appointment will be of a temporary nature but for not less than one year. The Assistant Engineer must be able not only to carry out or supervise all engineering works required, but also to advise the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf on any other matter in which his general professional knowledge and experience would be useful. Only experienced persons need apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned not later than the 15th November 1906.

E. M. PROES,
Under-Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department,
Bombay.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 20TH OCTOBER 1906.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!!

MR. R. J. HUNTER, the oldest Horse Importer in the trade (extending over 40 years' experience) would like to bring to the notice of the public generally that he has on view at the BOMBAY STABLE Co., an excellent batch of horses comprising made pairs, single-harness horses, hacks, etc., and also eleven Polo Ponies, thoroughly broken, with I. P. A. certificates.

Fresh Consignment EXPECTED DECEMBER.

R. J. HUNTER,
BOMBAY STABLE CO.,
BYCULLA.

FOR SALE.
OWNER GOING HOME.
2 MOTOR CARS.

NO. 1 CAR.—15/20 H. P. 4 Cyl. most elegant English "LEADER CAR," as good as new Model de Luxe, side entrance, Roy des Belges Body, comfortably seats five and servant's seat at back. Whole length of car 14' ; distance between axles 9' ; rich green colour ; fitted with patent extra wheel, ready with inner tube and outer cover attachable in one minute in case of punctures ; 4 lamps, 2 of which 90 candle-power Acetylene Lamps with self acting generator. Average top speed 30 to 40 miles an hour, can also run 6 miles an hour only in traffic on top speed gear ; 2 breaks ; cost new in May 1905 Rs. 12,500. Photo on application. Price Rs. 6,500. Open to trial. Offers to "E. H. 1." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

CAR No. 2.—8/10 H. P. 2 Cyl. FRENCH RICHARD BRAZIER CAR. 4 seats. Removable hood. Back entrance, Magneto ignition no charging of accumulators ; one extra new, 1 old, outer cover, 3 extra inner tubes all accessories ; 2 beautiful travelling detachable side baskets ; running average 40 miles daily without giving any trouble ; In perfect order. Top speed about 25 miles an hour Red colour.—2 side Lamps one acetylene head light. Cost landed new in May 1905 from Paris with all extras Rs. 8,500. Open to trial. Photo on application. Price Rs. 4,500. Apply "E. H. 2." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

SAFE INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE.—Proprietor compelled to leave India well established Industry—Out-door work—in the Madras Presidency. Big running contracts. Concern pays Rs.

WE ARE
TAXIDERMISTS
AND
THE FIRM

TO make to order. To supply from Stock. To Repair or renovate your Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Gladstone, Etc., Bags, Bed-Straps, Collar Boxes, Holdalls, Harness, Saddlery, or any variety of Leather Goods, Reliable Guaranteed Articles Prices the Cheapest in Bombay.

J. OAKES & CO.,
59, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	85 7/8	=	unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	96 1/2	=	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 3/4	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	84 3/8	=	— 1/8
SILVER—			
Spot in London	32 7/16	=	+ 1/16
2 months hence	32 1/2	=	+ 1/8
Spot in New York	70 1/4	=	+ 1/4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·25	=	+ 3/8 1/2
Berlin cheques	20·30	=	+ 1/2
New York Demand	485 1-2	=	+ 3/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	6	pr. ct. =	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	5 7/8	" =	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	5 1/2	" =	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 3/8	" =	+ 3/8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/8	" =	+ 1/8
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	4 3/8	=	unchanged
7 day market loans	3 3/4	=	"

SKIN SALES.

Goat skins sale opened to-day. Good demand. Bombay 1d. to 1 1/2d. higher.
Goat skins offered 856,000.
Sheep skins offered 770,000.

SUGAR—
German granulated double bags c.f. India 12 Nov.-Dec. sellers dull.

METALS—
Copper Brazers & 112-10— £2-10
Yellow metal 9 1/4d.
Bar Iron Belgian £ 6 5-0.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £ 13-5-0
Basic Steel Bars £ 6-7-6

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 —1 4

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed			steady
East Indian			dull
Manchester			easier
Total Sales			6,000
Spot			6/9 4-6
Egyptian Y G F rep'n			9 5/8—1/16
Sold on speculation and for Export			500
Imports			7,000
Futures closed			steady
Oct.-Nov. 5·01	Nov.-Dec. 5·01		Dec.-Jan. 5·01
plus 17	plus 17		plus 18
Jan.-Feb. 5·97	Feb.-Mar. 5·97		Mar.-April 5·99
plus 18	plus 19		plus 19
April-May. 6·01	May-June. 6·03		June-July. 6·05
plus 19	plus 19		plus 19
Receipts at U. S. Ports			78,000
Do. last year			46,000
Exports to Great Britain			19,000
Do. do. Continent			30,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·25 + 25
Futures, month of Dec.	10·91 + 19 *
Do. month of March	11·15 + 19 *

* Advanced owing to official weather reports considered unfavorable and to firm cables.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11
Futures, month of Dec.	10·94 plus 15
Do. month of Jan	11·03 plus 14
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 22 Oct :

Cotton	2,677 bales.
Wheat	6,692 cwts.
Linseed	1,479 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	733 "
Gingellyseed	1,703 "
Poppyseed	494 "
Groundnuts	167 "
Castorseed	104 "
Rice	731 "
Myrabolams	319 "
Cottonseed	1,437 "
Mowrseed	nil
Gram	3,061 "
Jowari	101 "
Maize	41 "

BOMBAY, TUESDAY EVENING.

To-day's official cotton telegrams announce a steady market in Liverpool with a rise of 17 to 19 points in futures. The American markets were not so firm, and we are informed that the closing rates advised by Reuter showed a considerable decline compared with the opening rates, notwithstanding the fact that New-York futures were 19 points up at the close. Our local market was firm with a fair demand from shippers at Re. 1 to 2 over last evenings rates. At the close the tone is easier following advises from Liverpool in the opening telegram received this evening.

The sterling exchange market is steady. The Banks drawing rates are reduced one thirty second and the buying rates are unchanged. Rupee Paper is easier quotations are reduced 1-16 for near and forward delivery.

The following are closing rates for shares.

Petits	Rs.	3,625
Davids	"	460
Jamsheds	"	200
Bank of Bombay	"	1,365

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.			1s. 4
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1/32d.
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight	D. A.	1s. 4 3/8d.
D. do	6 do	do.	1s. 4 9/16d.
French Francs	3 do.	do.	171 1/2
Marks	3 do.	do.	140 1/4
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight	166
Shanghai	30 do.	do.	226
Japan	30 do.	do.	150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash		96-14
1st Settlement.	31st October	96-14
2nd Do.	30st November	96-15

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	19th Oct.	6	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 12th Sept.	5	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 11th Oct.	6	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 18th Sept.	5	do.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	203
Do. fine	Dec.	"	202
Do. fine	Jan.	"	202
M G Dhamangaon fine	"	"	230
M G Nagpur fine	"	"	235
M G Khandeish fully good	"	"	206
Do. Fine	"	"	214
M G K A fine	"	"	220
H G Bengals fully good	"	"	185
M G Broach good	Mar.	"	246
Do. fine	Mar.	"	263

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—quiet.
Estimated sales 6,000 bales.
Imports 13,000 "

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·86	5·86	5·87
—6	—5	—4
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar	Mar.-Apl.
5·89	5·92	5·94
—5	—5	—5
Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July
5·96	5·97	5·99
—5	—6	—5

Wheat afloat for N.K. 1,360,000.

SKIN SALES.—Goat Skins Madras, 1d. to 1 1/2d. higher.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 13th Oct. 1906, as compared with the statement of 20th Oct. 1906 :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 13. Rs.	Oct. 20. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000	92,00,000
Public Deposit at Head Office	55,83,531	44,91,171
Public Deposits at Branches	49,60,631	39,67,969
Other Deposits	7,72,12,226	7,88,84,596
Post Bills	10,354	10,354
Sundries	12,51,197	13,99,199
Rs.	10,86,18,654	10,96,53,289
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,38,40,80	1,37,62,516
Other authorised Securities	35,32,241	35,32,326
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	82,55,978	82,75,510
Loans do. do.	2,26,21,260	2,24,60,864
Bills discounted and purchased	2,32,51,364	2,45,36,342
Bond Stock	3,36,133	3,36,133
Stamps and Stationery	2,253	2,90
Balances with other Banks	16,13,726	6,68,665
Sundries	1,77,286	1,78,185
Cash	3,47,86,161	3,53,36,186
	10,86,18,654	10,96,53,289

PARIS-INDIA Sole Agents for BECHARD BRASIER MOTOR CARS 76, Hornby Road.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Okara, which was reported in departures in our yesterday issue has been cancelled.

THE steamer Zillah 2,412 tons, Captain W Peart, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Glendhu, 2,628 tons, Captain E Taylor, sailed yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Somali, 1,622 tons Captain J Birch, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3269 tons, Captain C F Osborne, sailed yesterday for Marsulles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE port officer has received the following telegram from Rangoon, "The Light Vessel Stationed at Krishna Shoal will be relieved temporarily on or about the 4th proximo. The temporary vessel will exhibit white flashes of five seconds duration every 45 seconds.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In Stream.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Rose ...R I Marine
R I M S Canning ....Comdr Vale ...R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone...Comdr Vines ...R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence .....Comdr Bowden ...R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ...Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—OCT. 23.

Ascot	2783	Booth	F Latham & Co
Caspian	3617	Young	W & A G & Co
City of Vienna	2979	Morrison	A Nixon & Co
Dwarka	799	Manley	M M & Co
Dulwich	2115	Dudley	W J N Aldershaw
Florican	3320	Davies	Cory Bros
Glenelg	2669	Hart	W & A G & Co
Hild	719	Satyesen	F F Campbell & Co
Inverness	2401	Clarkson	Cary Bros & Co
Hinda	3397	Kilpatrick	M M & Co
Landaura	3156	Willsher	Repairing M M & Co
Lalpeora	2124	Sharp	M M & Co
Madura	1273	Sewell	M M & Co
Naderi	1168	Gray	B & P S N Co
Okara	2438	Bowman	M M & Co
Puttala	1459	Macleau	M M & Co
Qneda	944	Cooper	M M & Co
Rander Renuin	1329	Carter	Shah S N Co
Shahjehan	2566	Davison	Shah S N Co
Shah Allum	1916	Revill	Shah S N Co
Birsa	1675	Holt	M M & Co
Shah Ameer	1922	Grant	Shah S N Co
Strathnevis	2203	Buchanan	R A Willis
Sanctoria	2277	Ward	Bombay Co
Vaidivia	3195	Reid	W & A G & Co
Zillah	2412	Peart	W & A G & Co
Zaida	2669	Rait	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Dat.	Agents.
A	Persia	4195	Haughton	...London	27-10	P & O Co
B	Rahmani	1873	Storey	...R S ports	...B & P S N Co	
C&D	Canopy Hall	2096	...	... N Y	...K N & Co	
G	Hoogkiest	903	Barron Stream	...	24-10	H C Joosub
H	Afghan	1349	Lloyd	...Stream	...N F...	H C Joosub
K	Djibouti	2798	Bourepaux	...Havre	...N F ...	K N & Co
O	Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	...B S ports	22-10	B & P S N Co
P	Argenfels	3561	Tetrupe	...K'chi	...25-10	Glade and Co

H W P D

Mahabadi	547	Hoosein				Bo S N Co
Puri	643	Ahmed	...C Mandvi	...24-10...		B S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Chupra	3054	England	...Antwerp	...28-10 M M & Co
5	Nidderdale	3721	Alexander	...Antwerp	...27-10 J Mcintosh
7	H F Ferdinand	3843	Matcovich	...Kobe	...26-10 E Scarpa
8	Imperatrix	2353	Ghezzo	...Trieste	...H A L S N Co
9	Scharnfels	3538	Bathmann	...K'chi	...25-10 Glade & Co
13	Devasha	4786	Hide	...Shanghai	...20-10 P & O Co
15	Colombo Maru	2220	Hagus	...Kobe	...28-10 N Y Kaisha
18	Linga	938	Rickford	...K'chi	...29-10 M M & C

H W V D

Luna	947	Cuthush	...K'chi	...22-10	M M & Co

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Olympia s	Osborne	Liverpool. &c
	Glendhu s	Taylor	Karachi
	Gollall s	Birch	Zanzibar, &c

The steamer Zillah, Captain Peart, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Colombo Maru, for China and Japan.
" Zaida, for Jeddah.
" Argenfels, for Karachi.
" Okara, for Calcutta, &c
" Shah Ameer, for Jeddah.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Arabia, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 21st instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 22nd instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, October 24.

There will be a Parade for all members at the Riding School to-day Wednesday, the 24th instant at 7-30 a.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Sword and Carbine.

2. The Range at Colaba will be available for practice on Saturday afternoon next, the 27th instant, from 4 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, October 24.

261. Detail of Parade.
Saturday the 27th instant—The Adult Companies of the Battalion will parade as strong as possible near Sir Richard Temple's Statue, at 5-30 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps.
Subject—Firing Exercise and Skirmishing.

P. R. CADELL, Major,
Acting Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, October 24.

51 DRILLS.

No 1 Co—Thursday the 25th instant Company Drill, without arms, at the Saluting Battery Apollo Bunder at 9 p.m. Saturday the 27th instant. Battery Drill on the 6" Mk VII Guns at Middle Ground Fort. Parade at the B V A Club at 4-30 p.m. Launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 4-45 p.m.
Dress—Khaki Uniform and Helmets.
No 2 Co—There will be Rifle Exercise and Squad Drill at Nesbit Road Head-Quarters on Thursday the 25th instant and Saturday the 27th instant.
6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort at 5-30 p.m.
Dress—Khaki, Uniform and F S Caps.

32 INSTRUCTIONS.

There will be instructions for Gun Layers and D R P Specialists of Nos 1 and 2 Co at the Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder daily at 7 a.m. Thursday and Saturday excepted.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

1st BATTALION B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

The following programme ending Saturday 27th October 1906 is published for information :—

Days.	Time.	Company.	Proposed work.	Rem'ks
Mon 15th	...	...	...	
Tues 16th	2nd train	A & C Co	Practice Oct. Match.	
Wednes 17th	do	do	Oct Competition.	
Thurs 18th	do	D & H Co	Practice Oct. Match.	
Fri 19th	do	do	Oct Competition.	
Satur 20th	do	C A H & D Co	Competition.	†
Mon 22nd	do	G & D	Practice Viceroy's Competition	
Tues 23rd	do	do	do	
Wednes 24th	do	do	Competition 1st stage Viceroy's	
Thurs 25th	do	A & H	Practice Viceroy's Competition.	
Fri 26th	do	do	do	
Satur 27th	do	do	Competition 1st stage Viceroy's.	

* Range Oct. G I P Ry. † For all who have not fired.

NOTE.—Any member of C and D Coy. who, owing to pressure of work is unable to avail himself of the above mentioned dates, may practice and compete with those of A and H Coy.
2. The following officers are appointed to serve on the Committee to superintend the Competition; attention is invited to I V R A Rules (a copy of which should be on the range (page 10 "re-certificate to be signed" and dimension of targets, also page 21 line 7 to 24.
Committee Wednesday 24th instant Lt Bell and Lt Pechey.
Do. Saturday 27th instant Lt Durnford and 12-11 Radcliffe.

H. C. PLEDGE, Captain.
Adjutant B. B. and C. I. Rly. Vols.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta 10th September 1906.
The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury of Council Bills :—
Amount to be remitted during 1906-7 .....£17,800,000
Remitted from 1st April 1906 to 8th September 1906 by Council Bills .....£ 9,230,076
By Gold .....£ Nil
Balance to be remitted from 9th September 1906 to 31st March 1907 .....£ 8,569,924

MOTOR CAR REPAIRS of all kinds undertaken by the Paris India Workshops.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

MACKENZIE—LUCAS—October 17, at Christ Church, Kamptee, by the Rev. H. Christopher Anstey, Captain J. H. Mackenzie, The Royal Scots, son of the late Major H.L. Mackenzie, R. E., to Leina Gladys, daughter of the late Ernest Bourne Lucas.

"GONOSAN"
A Compound of Oil of Sandal Wood and A-B Kawa-Kawa.
LITERATURE FREE.
Price per Bottle of 32 Capsules, Rs. 1/8.

"BORNYVAL"
The active principle of Valerian, a specific against all nervous disorders of the circulation, the nervous system in general, *Cardiac Insufficiency*, hysteria, melancholy, neurasthenia, insomnia, &c.
LITERATURE FREE.
Price per Bottle of 25 Capsules, Rs. 1/6.
SOLE AGENTS :
Kemp & Co Ltd
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 57m. ; Sun sets, 5h. 32m. ; High water, 4-9m., 4-11a. ; Low water, 10-27m., 9-57a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m. (B. T.)
Chandur Manufacturing Company, Bruce Lane, 4 p.m. (B. T.)
Mrs. Annie Besant's Lecture, Town Hall, on "Exertion and Destiny," 6-45 p.m. (S.T.)
Public Enquiry, Mr. Christopher's case, Town Hall, 2 p.m. (S.T.)

A RISKY TRADE.—Ramlal Bhugwanlal, aged thirty, who keeps a fire-works shop on the Elphinstone Road, was burnt about his face, arms and legs by the sudden explosion of some gun-powder in his shop. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he is kept for treatment.

A CLEVER TRICK.—At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Vithoba Kadaji and Ramchandra Luxman, both Hindus, were charged with stealing gold buttons, cash, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 64, the property of Kassum Karim, a repairer of old umbrellas. The evidence showed that on the 20th instant, both the accused went to the complainant's shop and asked him if he could put a new handle to an old umbrella. Complainant desired to see the umbrella when the first accused sent away the second accused to fetch it while he himself remained in the shop. Seeing the complainant engaged in some other work, the first accused made away with his vest which contained the buttons and other articles. Complainant, on missing his vest, made a report to the police. The same evening one Ramaya Apaya saw the two accused in a liquor shop and on noticing gold buttons in the hands of the second accused became suspicious. With the view of clearing his suspicions he gave information to the police which led to the arrest of the accused. His worship convicted and sentenced both the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

DISHONEST GOLDSMITHS.—Before Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mainlal Mohanlal, a goldsmith, was brought up on a charge of cheating Jaiji Byramji, a Parsi woman, in respect of six tolas of gold and Rs. 50 in cash. Accused was entrusted with the gold and Rs. 50 to purchase additional quantity of gold to make three necklaces for the complainant. The accused did not do it and though repeatedly asked to deliver the property, he failed to do it. Accused pleaded guilty before the Court and admitted having lost the gold and money in speculation. He was fined Rs. 200, with the alternative of three months' rigorous imprisonment. It was also ordered that if the fine was paid the amount should be paid to the complainant as compensation.—Before the same Magistrate Bhugwan Rukha was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of 298 tolas of silver, valued at Rs. 225, belonging to Tulsidas Giga, his master. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the complainant. It appears that complainant is a dealer in silver and accused was employed by him as a workman. He was entrusted with one thousand tolas of silver to make some ornaments. After the ornamnets were made accused could not account for 298 tolas of silver. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 225 with the alternative of two months' further imprisonment. If the fine was recovered, the amount was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

LECTURE ON EASTERN AND WESTERN SCIENCE.

THE Bombay Town Hall was again excessively crowded last evening by Hindus and Parsees and European and Parsee ladies, when Mrs. Annie Besant gave her second lecture entitled "Eastern and Western Science." Much interest was manifested in the proceedings. In addition to the body of the hall, the organ platform was densely crowded; and Mrs. Annie Besant, as she entered the hall at 6-45 p.m., was welcomed with peals of cheers.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, who occupied the Chair, was very warmly received, in opening the proceedings, said he thought no one was better fitted to address the meeting on the subject in hand than Mrs. Besant. For some time past she had been trying by her efforts to bring the East and West together,—showing that the true scholar was he or she who belonged to all claims and all countries.

Mrs. Besant commenced her discourse with a difinition of Eastern as distinguishable from Western science. At present each had a different method according to the school he belonged to; but she thought the time was coming when people would find a common meeting ground, when they would learn that they can know each other and understand each other for the common benefit of mankind. The world must be regarded as a manifestation of God—his divine thought. As the creative imagination of the divine sculptor, Nature was only a kingdom of God, Man must study and know himself, and thus only can a man understand the universe, which is the body of the divine consciousness.

The Eastern science urged the purificatin of the body. The man of science must learn to see where the ordinary man is blind; and the first thing to study was the principles of material nature and their phenomena; to catch the principles and work down to the phenomena, verifying the principles by the rigid application of facts. Eastern science worked from within without. Such was the order of ancient science—it started with the observation of physical phenomena. The lecturer remarked that when science was born in the West, it was born as antagonistic to the Christian religion, and was brought into Europe by the Arabs and the Moors. Modern science tended too much to civilisation; it tried to grasp the principles on which the universe was built; and there were many hasty inductions, from which Eastern science was always free and therefore was reliable.

The proceedings closed with hearty votes of thanks to the lecturer and to the chairman.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

ALL kinds of MOTOR CAR Accessories Oil Petrol Grease, in stock at Paris India.

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY AT VELLORE.

The Address of the Muhammadan Community.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 23.

The Governor of Madras received the following address to-day from the Mahomedans :—

WE, the members of the Muhammadan Educational Association, North Arcot, and the Anjuman-i Isha-athul Husnath, Vellore, on behalf of ourselves and our co-religionists of this town, respectfully beg leave to approach Your Excellency to offer our most hearty and loyal welcome. As the brother of Lord Wenlock and the worthy successor of Lord Ampthill, both of whom had by their sympathy and good will towards our co-religionists in common with all the rest of His Majesty's subjects in this Presidency had endeared themselves to our hearts, we hail with joy Your Excellency's presence amongst us to-day. We rejoice to learn that Your Excellency is equally endowed with those high qualities of head and heart for which your illustrious predecessors were highly renowned. We feel grateful to Providence that at this period of our history when a change in our aims and aspirations is being wrought, Your Excellency should have been sent to rule over us. Your Excellency's far-famed services in the Department of reconstructive work which have distinguished you in your past fields of labour are a guarantee that under your sympathetic rule and guidance we will be enabled to work out the problems which will lead to our national progress and advancement. In the past, we held aloof, for one reason or another, from those concerns of practical life which the genius of British Indian Administration imposes upon its citizens, but now we are being brought under the sway of the forces which have sent the spirit of progress abroad. We have taken to ourselves the motto of "Self Help" and in illustration of this, we beg to bring to Your Excellency's notice the recent endeavours of our community in organising an Educational Conference which held its sittings at this town and which transacted its business in such a way as to call for the praise of the Press and the public at large. Vellore has been endeared to the Muslim community by the existence in it of two great Arabic Colleges which have given it the proud position of being the chief seat of Arabic learning in Southern India. That endearment has been more than ten-fold enhanced by the fact that the Moulvies in whose hands the destinies of these two Colleges rest, have come forward to be the pioneers of our progress and advancement in the direction of Educational development on modern lines. Your Excellency's visit to this town so shortly after the conclusion of the labours of the Conference is, we feel gratified to observe, a happy augury that our efforts will be crowned with success. At the present moment we have no desire to trouble Your Excellency with a recital of our needs and requirements. The result of the deliberations of the Conference will shortly be placed before Your Excellency's Government and we have no doubt that it will receive that generous and sympathatic consideration at the hands of the Government which the questions affecting our welfare have generally received. We have resolved to help ourselves in all matters affecting our amelioration, but there are certain matters in which our help will not be effective unless it is supplemented by the sympathetic assistance of Government. Such for instance are the educational difficulties peculiar to Musalmans, the removal of which can only be effected, by executive orders of Government. It is only in regard to matters like these that we will in future venture to trouble Government. It is the spread of Western Education which has awakened in us a sense of our responsibilities in matters concerning national interests. With a view to see that that awakening is shared by a larger proportion of our fellow subjects, we pray that Your Excellency will so shape the educational policy of the country as to give greater impetus to education by allotting more funds for that purpose and by making primary education as far as possible free.

The political instincts which we have inherited from our illustrious ancestors have sufficiently impressed upon our minds the difficulties of governing a country consisting of heterogeneous masses and we will be the last to prefer requests, the fulfilment of which, to our minds, will cause any embarrassment to Government. The number of Musalmans in the higher ranks of service is lamentably small, although we are confident that there is no dearth of qualified men in the community. The present backward condition of Musalmans in point of education bears close resemblance to the state of the Hindus some decades ago. It was the policy of Government then to take the educated few by the hand and advance them to positions of trust and responsibility so as to offer a stimulus to the rest of the community to qualify themselves for higher walks of life. We ask for no special concessions but pray that what was done in regard to one community at a certain stage of its development may be done towards the Musulmans now as they have just arrived at that stage and require similar stimulus.

We feel grateful to the Government for what it has done for us in the past and we are sanguine that the community will continue to receive its due share of recognition at Your Excellency's just and generous hands. We have ventured to bring to Your Excellency's notice a few of our aims and aspirations only to indicate the direction in which the assistance of Your Government is needed to help our community in its endeavours to raise itself to a position which it is entitled to hold in common with the rest of His Majesty's subjects.

Sir Arthur Lawley, in the course of his reply to the above Address presented him this morning at the Arabic College at Vellore by the Muhammadan community, said :—"I appreciate very highly the sentiments of loyalty to which you give expression. Coming as they do from the Muhammadan community, it does not surprise one, because among all the teeming millions of subjects over whom the King-Emperor is called upon to rule, there is no class and no section more loyal than the Muhammadan subjects of His Majesty. You invite me to evidence equal sympathy with that of my predecessors in my attitude towards you. I think I may reassure you on this point. I hope that as time goes on I may be enabled to give some practical and real proof of the sympathy which I feel towards you. You tell me that a change came over the spirit of your dreams. There is a change in your aims and aspirations that you put before yourselves as a goal of national progress, and you ask my aid in helping you to attain that goal. I am afraid the days of magic are over, and even a Governor does not possess any mystical power whereby he can expedite, to any appreciable degree, the advance of national progress. But when you rally your forces to campaign against prejudice and ignorance and when you make progress in your battle cry—then, indeed, I am ready to enter into alliance with you—both defensive and offensive."

In conclusion, His Excellency approved the endeavour which the community was making to raise itself to a position which entitled them to hold with the other subjects of His Majesty.

Regarding the question of the appointment for Mahomedans in the higher ranks of the Public Service, the Governor in his reply said :—

"I hope there will be no misunderstanding on this point. I can assure you when the name of any officials, be he European, be he Muhamedan or Hindu, is brought up before myself with recommendations for promotion, my one and only consideration is to have due regard for the interests of the efficient administration. I endeavour honestly and conscientiously to select the best man. If qualified Mahomedans present themselves for promotion to higher rank I feel that, having due regard to the interests of good Government if I may rightly and properly make that promotion it will be to me peronally a great satisfaction, and pleasure. But as I said elsewhere we are bound to maintain the high standard of efficiency."

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[FROM THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." OCT. 24 1856.]

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* from Darjeeling states, that the Government have sanctioned a proposal of Captain Jones, the Superintendent, to distribute tea seeds amongst the native landholders or Subahs, the object of the Superintendent being to encourage the cultivation of tea by the Natives of thatplace. This, if successful, will, it is understood, be beneficial both to the Government and the Ryots.

There is no doubt that under British rule and proper management the province of Oude will yield a more increased revenue than what was realised under the former reign. In former years Rs. 26,000 were annually realised from the sale of saltpetre monopoly of Oude, whereas this year, it was purchased for Rs. 51,000 thus yielding an increase in this single instance of Rs. 25,000.

We find the following in a late number of the *London Literary Gazette* :—"We have to record an extremely graceful act, during the past week, on the part of Prince Albert. On hearing that the Committee of Recommendations of the British Association had made a grant of £20 to Madame Ida Pfeiffer for researches in the natural history of Madagascar, his Royal Highness transmitted to Professor Owen a further sum of £10 for the lady, and she will immediately start on her adventurous expedition. She meditates penetrating into the interior of the island, of which very little is at present known to Europeans.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING NOTES.

Race day came along again scorching hot at Poona last Saturday and, though some attribute the meagreness of recent attendances to the plague, I think the public is getting a bit 'fed up.' Fodder bills must be paid and a number of red hot favourites went out and five won. Now indeed we can see how it is the bell to announce the start has so often been delayed when we realise that the wasps had first to be allowed to settle before the knob could be touched—the judge no doubt rejoices with me that the nest is now no more! For the first event of the day, the first division of the small Arab Consolation, Burhan was immediately installed favourite and the Aga's money gave us further confidence whereas some stuck to Mudlool and late in the day took a saver on Silver Stream. Burhan made all his own running with Mudlool hanging on and at the bend Silver Stream decreased the gap between the leaders and the field. It was soon evident the race lay between these three who fought out every inch of the straight. Heeroo got seriously at work on Silver Stream and very gradually decreased the gap making Kamad go all he knew. Eventually Burham lasted it out by a neck and many thought another fifty yards would have seen a different result; Mudlool was never shaken off an only half a length divided him from the two Robinson displacing Vinning for the ride on Cardiff for the second division of the race made it all the more of a good thing and he never left us in doubt. Gaucho found ample place money and bone out the confidence.

The best betting race of the day was the mile and King Cobweb, at a nice price, deserved favouritism after the way he led to near home in a mile and a quarter race previously when Peculiar beat him. Peculiar of course found money as did Oriental poor as he looked but he's always that was and his running can only show he really was so! There was nothing in it till the bend when King Cobweb came with such a tremendous dash that we were ready for the easy way in which he won. Little Melsom was plucky enough to ride. Peculiar with his bad hand but I scarcely think he got as much out of this speedy stayer as was in him and, in the bargain, came very late. Makhool ran considerably better than expected as he made all the running and then ran a capital third.

There only faced the starter for the big horse event and Apology and Admiral Crichton were hard to separate in the betting, weights and in the race itself. We were surprised to see Balayense backed and she ran where expected by me. Admiral Crichton made the running and held Apology by just short of a length into the straight. Hoy never relied upon the whip but driving Apology along the English horse began to show his superior staying powers and catching the big in by the Stand just got his nose in front on the post. It was a great race between the two, Balayense never being in it.

The first upset came in the New-Comer's Handicap when the strenght of Mullhern's favouritism, with Jimmy up, may be judged from the fact that though he started at evens the next to him was Wadi at fives. Though a seven furlong race. Multiform must have been shut in or Robinson must have under-rated Swordsman as he only came up to give chase at the distance, He was about two lengths behind here and we had a fine opportunity of seeing how Jimmy can finish but, hard as he rode, Kamad was going too strong on Swordsman who, I believe, won his owners a nice round sum.

Two only remained in for the Club Plate and know ing how well Mishall goes six furlongs it was surprising to see the closeness of things in the Ring. At the bend it looked as though there might be a race but Mr. Deane being unable to keep mile straight left Mishall an easy winner.

Lastly came what everyone had been waiting for and even five to two on did not stop the flow of money on Zurriff. Tommy Melsom was not expected to be able to do the pony justice but even this was not thought enough to stop him. Poniard and Sabig were also fancied for places but the latter repeated his recent success and that in a hollow manner though he is a pony who goes fastest when seemingly easy. Poniard followed and he too held the favourite safe: Zurriff cannot claim the excuse of a bad start though none too good and he eventually came far too late on the outside. When he did Tommy could not keep him straight and however clear a course he might have had I would back the black. Sabig has never looked better in his life and Bleach has by means an expensive pony for Rs. 3060, Poniard is worth the thousand Mr. J. B. paid but the future of Zurriff is doubtful; I hope however he improves for sportsman who gave seventeen hundred for him, Capt. Davie.

I am not going to end before blowing my trumpet and leave readers to judge the success of my prognostications by reproducing them.

"In almost every event there seem to be two in it from the weights but the best thing of the day should be Zurriff with Poniard following. Apology should beat Admiral Crichton and the rest, King Cobweb seems good for a

ARE YOU PREPARED?

The change in the seasons demands a change in your clothing. Have you all the clothes you want for the cold weather?

BEWARE

Of wearing anything but pure wool garments. Nothing is quite so good as Nature's own covering to protect you from chills and changes of temperature.

The "LALIMLI" fabrics are all guaranteed pure wool throughout. They include everything which can be made from pure wool.

Some of our principal manufactures :—

Flannels, Serges, Broadcloths, Tweeds, Worsted Coatings, Homespuns, Friezes, Costume cloths, etc., also Blankets, Servants' Clothing, Lohis (Shawls), Socks, Jerseys, Cardigans, Sanitary Grey Underwear, &c., &c.,

Sent for Free Patterns to

DEPT. "G,"

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD., CAWNPORE.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA

FOR INDIAN, CHINESE, JAPANESE, EGYPTIAN, TURKISH, PERSIAN, SOUDANESE CURIOSITIES

All kinds of Carpets, Magnificent Crepes and Silks, Ivory and Sandalwood Boxes, Brass and Copper Ware, all kinds of Enamelled Work, Oriental Jewellery, Precious Stones, Gold and Silver Ware, Antique Silk Rugs and Embroideries, Camel Hair Shawls, Maltese Lace, Tenneriffe Drawn Thread Work always in Stock.

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
ELECTRO PLATING, GILDING WORKS.

LOCAL AND OUT-STATION ORDERS EXECUTED CAREFULLY.
INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLER AND SILK MERCHANT,
62, 64, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

UP-TO-DATE in design, Materials and Workmanship. Satisfactory results in practical use. Makes ICE-CREAM in Four Minutes. Sizes from 1 to 16 qts.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS

of Improved Styles.

STOVE DEPOT,

17, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

GEM BEADS AS NECKLETS.

THERE is no prettier or daintier accompaniment to dress than the strings of Coloured Stones in bead and other forms which are now so very fashionable. Coral is, of course, a special favourite at present. The fashionable coral is not the brick red colour, but the paler and finer tints progressing in quality and price to what is known as flesh tint. Amethysts, cut and uncut, are counted as cherished possessions of the well dressed. While travelling abroad H. M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA wore a Necklace of amethyst in graduated sizes, since then the wearing of a chain of gems in graduated sizes has been strenuously encouraged by the fashionable. Cheap imitations of these gems are not a success and those who cannot afford the real thing are well advised to leave them alone.

We have just added to our stock a fine collection of these now very fashionable and up-to-date ornaments, and a visit of inspection to our establishment is respectfully invited.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Accidents and Disease

INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,

One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

INDIAN AGENTS
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

HIGH CLASS PHOTOGRAPHY AT MODERATE PRICES.
VERNON'S REVOLUTION IN PRICES.
MARVELLOUS REDUCTIONS.
THE MOST APPROPRIATE CHRISTMAS CARD IS AN ARTISTIC PORTRAIT.

OUR STUDIO IS THE LARGEST AND COOLEST IN THE EAST.

FRAMES MADE ON THE PREMISES.
KODAK FILMS.
Films Developed from 2 As. each.

SPECIALITE.
HIGHLY FINISHED PLATINO
12 CABINETS Rs. 20
Such value cannot be obtained at treble the price elsewhere.

VERNON STUDIOS
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Watson's Hotel,—BOMBAY & LONDON.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., G. C. M. G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES :—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST :—
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

P. MEHTA & CO.,

JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.

The most Reliable House in Bombay for Jewellery, Wedding, and Birthday Presents, Gymkhana and Sports Prizes.

A nice selection of Cutch, Madras and Cashmere Silverware, Sandalwood and Vizagapatam Ivory Boxes, Brassware, Embroidery and all sorts of Indian Curiosities always kept in stock.

PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION

69, MEDOWS ST, FORT, BOMBAY,

PIANOS

FOR SALE
FOR HIRE
AND ON THE
EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM

S. ROSE & CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY,

ALLISON PIANOS,
BECHSTEIN PIANOS,
BRINSMEAD PIANOS,
BROADWOOD PIANOS,
COLLARD PIANOS,
ERARD PIANOS,
KNAKE PIANOS,
STEINWAY PIANOS,

S. ROSE & CO. give Special Terms for Cash and the Monthly Payment System.

SOLE AGENTS FOR the Beautiful Pianos of
GEBRUDER KNAKE
which are absolutely reliable in all parts of India.

FORT, BOMBAY,
S. ROSE & CO.

PETROL.

SHELL BRAND
IMPORTED BY THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY,

AGENTS :
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & CO.,
At SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS'
SHIP CHANDLERS' STORE,
DALAL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ENTERIC.

PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.
ALONG WITH
ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS
COVERED BY
NORWICH & LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.
Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

LONDON IN BOMBAY.
LONDON IN BOMBAY.
LONDON IN BOMBAY.

BUCHANAN'S

"BLACK & WHITE"

SCOTCH WHISKY

Sold Everywhere.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24, 1906.

HOPE FOR RUSSIA ?

WITH a daily increasing list of killed and wounded in affrays with the troops, with reports of series of peasants beaten to death and agrarian outrages in all parts of the country, none but the very sanguine will expect immediate good results from the promulgation of the new Ukase. There are those who anticipate it will restore order and produce good feeling and a general inclination towards concord. But whilst the Tsar offers the peasants an apple with his left hand he holds the knout in his right. They are promised liberty to move about freely and the repeal of a number of vexatious laws, but at the same time they are reminded of the severe penalties incurred by shirking military service. Then again the Ukase entitles "all the Russians without distinction of class to enter public service." Nevertheless Siberian and Asiatic races are first excluded, then Jews and Poles. The expression "all Russians without distinction of class" thus does not amount to very much. It is these half measures reluctantly, hesitatingly granted, that prolong the activity of the revolutionaries and give loyal people cause for discontent. The Tsar threw away his opportunity when Father Gapon first appeared upon the the political horizon. Had he but received the deputation proposed and made the concession, since offered, there and then, all might to-day have been well. But his Majesty's treatment of his subjects at that time led to these years of dire disorder, of anarchy and bloodshed. But the Tsar would not be guided by the men around him most capable of offering advice, and however desirous he might have been of making concessions to the people and setting his house in order, evil counsels were permitted to prevail and the chance of restoring harmony in his country and peace and contentment among his people went by and a period of almost unprecedented lawlessness followed—one in which neither property nor life was safe from one day to another. Confidence in the Tsar no longer exists, his counsellors are execrated and the people distrust even their best friends.

All Russians without distinction of class—not even excepting Jews and Poles and Asiatics—are weary of the prolonged period of strife and, in the words of a Special Commissioner, whom the *National Review* sent out to study the situation, the present is one of those decisive moments when the destinies of a people seem to hang trembling in the balance and a slight touch would send either scale definitely downward. Among the Russian people the old emotions, strivings, traditions are not dead, but smouldering in the ashes of consumed hopes and might yet be converted into the motive power of constructive action. The conservatism of the masses, says the Commissioner, is still capable of responding to the right kind of voice, could it but make itself heard. "But on the other hand in the breasts of that same people, the human beast, hitherto killed by Christianity or cowed by the Tsardom, has been awakened and unchained and is ready to work havoc in the Empire whenever a strong man arises and gives the word of command. But it still looks, and probably is, easier to keep order than to revolutionise the whole nation." And this is the situation at the present moment, that a politician of moderate intellectual powers, one who has but barely a claim to be termed a statesman might—unless all tokens are uncommonly deceptive—bring about the triumph either of the monarchy or the democracy. We are asked to look forward to the triumph of monarchy, and with it of justice and equity—as the result of the good offices of M. Stolypin and M. Kokofftseff on whom loyal Russians build their hopes. Premier and Finance Minister respectively, these two statesmen, if given sufficient liberty, may save the nation within the next six months. Let us see what are the qualifications of the two potential saviours. M. Stolypin enjoys a personal reputation of which any public man in Russia might feel proud. With him word and thought are known to stand in a certain fixed relation to each other, both emanating from motives which are regarded by his friends and acquaintances as above suspicion. He is a sincere lover of fair play, eschews base actions and is withal tolerant enough to take men as he finds them and to make the best of very bad bargains. In a word, he belongs to the very highest type of gentleman produced by Russian civilisation. He is not without ability, yet he lacks utterly strength of will while appearing to the superficial to possess it. Incapable of baseness the ethical character of his actions is uniform : courage too he has, but it is passion, or say fortitude in a high degree, but of that other active courage which ventures far afield in pursuit of remote ends he has hitherto given no proof. His insight judged in the light of his public acts seems equally at fault. Herein lies the weak point of the new Premier from the Liberal point of view. His one presumed strong point does not exist. He is not capable of presenting an ultimatum to the Tsar and saying "This do for the weal of the nation or I shall go."

Of Mr. Vladimir Nicolayevich Kokofftseff, the Minister of Finance we are told little, except that he is a capable financier and may be trusted to fulfil anticipations. Order restored, he may be able to secure the collection of revenue and its disposition without incurring the displeasure of his compatriots. Upon M. Stolypin the immediate future depends and we are asked to judge him by what he would do rather than by what he actually achieves or is likely to achieve. We may and his fellow-citizens may, as they would judge any other man. But the point is, will he be able to reduce Russia to order, and will he be able to exercise such influence over the Tsar as to induce him to act in the most conciliatory and effectual manner? That remains to be seen. But it seems nobody doubts that he would willingly lay down his life for his country and his sovereign, while the examples of heroic fortitude, he recently set, warrants even the most despondent of Russians hoping for better things for their sorely tried fatherland. But according to the *National Review's* Special ommissioner, "precisely because of his admirable personal qualities, his influence upon the Crown and the nation appears to unbiassed Russians to be fraught with disaster to both. To the Crown, because he may all the more easily persuade the monarch to fritter away in petty palliatives the precious respite bestowed by fate, which might well be used to reconcile people and sovereign and bring together a practical Duma. And on the nation his politicial influence appears not less baneful, because with all his sterling qualities, M. Stolypin is sadly deficient in the stern moral fibre which distinguishes a genuine people's patriot from an easy-going courtier who sees everything, including his own amiable weakness, through the roseate medium of optimism." He need be very much of an optimist who would prophecy happiness for Russia as the outcome of this week's Ukase. But optimism is contagious ; moreover, it has many "bye-products," and it is only a man who is never discouraged by adverse circumstances who can ever hope to achieve even a very little in the pacification of Russia.

THE OPENING OF MANCHURIA.

It is now nearly two months since the opening of the Kuantung Peninsula by Japan, but, acording to advices by the last mail from the Far East, nothing has been done either by Russia or China to follow up the lead which the Japanese Government has given, and the situation throughout Manchuria remains in as great a state of chaos and as unsatisfactory as before. Japan has carried out the policy of the "open door" and that is as much as she can do, for the position is nothing short of a dead-lock between that country, Russia and China which entirely blocks all chances of any early improvement. Russia in the North will give way not one tittle of her rights over Chinese territory and is therefore still directly and openly opposed to the policy for which Japan fought. Her sincerity, as we have pointed out before, is clearly proved by the fact that she has foregone so great a part of her treaty privileges, but, magnanimous though she has been, there is a limit to all things, and Japan now shows some reluctance to move further in the matter while Russia keeps up her old wall and hinders the fulfilment of the aims of the successful belligerent. The situation is made worse by China, which alone can act as intermediary and seeks to make Japan give further concessions and altogether ignores the unsatisfactory state in the northern territory. China is the chief sufferer from this dead-lock, especially the Newchwang and Shanghai merchants, but all other nations with commercial interests in the Far East are handicapped in some degree, and Manchuria remains an unfortunate bone between three snarling dogs. The opening of Customs stations is not the whole solution of the difficulty. Russia and Japan still disagree : *in toto* on the question of the opening of the three great waterways of the North, the Amur, the Sungari and the Nonni, and there seems to be no prospect of any settlement despite the long negotiations that have proceeded. Important, however, as is the opening of these rivers it is far more essential that Customs both in the North and South should be simultaneously established. The only port of entry for goods other than in the Japanese and Russian spheres of occupation is Newchwang where a Chinese Custom station is established. But the goods sent to the Japanese and Russian spheres are able to pass, duty free, into the Hinterland and thus compete unfairly with those sent by the only channel open to other importers. So bad has this become that Newchwang merchants petitioned for the suspension of the Customs there until similar stations had been established in other parts, but the request was refused and the benefit to Russia and Japan continues. In many ways China is showing a bias against Japan and this attitude which is kept alive by the counter favour for Russia is made all the more remarkable because, by it, China suffers a steady and large loss of revenue and she will continue to do so until she adopts a genuine policy of conciliating Japan and Russia and placing both on an equal footing.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL PROSPECTS.

From all accounts only rain is needed to secure the prosperity of the pasturalist and agriculturist for the present season in Australia and rarely has so much rain fallen in a season. Food and water are plentiful throughout Queensland and these conditions mean a heavy clip of wool though a pessimistic view is that the crop will not be more than two hundred thousand bales heavier than last year. It is said that owing to rains the shearing will be three weeks late ; if so, there will be three weeks' extra growth of wool on each sheep, which means, when green food is abundant, that each fleece will weigh one pound more. A new South Wales correspondent writes :—"The weather has been very dry over a great part of the east of this State, and a poor lambing is the consequence. Here, in Riverina, the season keeps right so far, but we should like to see another inch of rain now." So many of the best pastoral properties are being subdivided into small farms and sold to agriculturists that it is satisfactory to note a great improvement in the outlook in what is known as the outside country, for the future wool supply will largely depend upon the success or otherwise of sheep farming in these vast areas. To give an idea of what large stretches of country are necessary to conduct the industry in a profitable manner it may be said that one grower holds a block of country measuring in a straight line 130 miles from east to west. The rainfall, however, is so uncertain that it is not safe to carry more than twenty sheep, or at the most thirty, to the square mile. From South Australia we learn that the Boers from the Orange River Colony had arrived in Adelaide before the mail left, but they announced that they had used up their credit in buying stud sheep in great numbers from breeders in New South Wales and Tasmania. It is to be hoped that these purchases will result in permanently improving the breed of sheep in the Orange River Colony and will not turn out so badly as the venture of the East African Syndicate seems to have done.

PARTY POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

Our telegrams to-day show remarkable activity among Party leaders during the Parliamentary recess. We find Mr. Lloyd-George at Birmingham declaring that Liberalism is on the eve of the greatest trial in its history—an opportunity presenting itself which may not occur again, and we find Mr. Balfour, suddenly regalvanised into life and vigour, at Manchester appearing in his old rôle. He thinks little of his opponents' programme, except that is mischievous in intention but impotent for evil. He believes the House of Lords will survive the storm the Liberals contemplate making upon it and that the Home Rule projects which, he believes, the Liberal Government will formulate will end in nothing but the dismemberment of the Party. The reform of the House of Lords and the grantng of Home Rule to Ireland are two ambitious measures, but in respect of neither can Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman count on the unanimous support of his present following—that is if their views already expressed and the promises of their election addresses and campaign speeches prove at all binding on them. The outcome then would be an early dissolution and an early appeal to the constituencies on those two specific questions. It is doubtful if the Liberal party would be again returned if the issue were the two-planked platform which is foreshadowed. As Mr. Lloyd-George said the present opportunity of his party will not occur again. They had better make the best of their time before the Liberal *debacle* comes.

THERE will be a grand Football Tournament in connection with the Lady Minto's Fancy Fete.

THE Calcutta Port Commissioners have sanctioned the construction of rest-houses for Assistant Harbour Masters.

The deputation which is to interview the Secretary of State regarding a bridge over the Ganges at Sara Ghat will probably wait on Mr. Morley this week.

It is anticipated that the southern section of the Nagda-Muttra Railway, as far north as Kotah, will be ready for opening early next year.

A SCHEME is now before the Governors of the Calcutta Free School, the only institution of its kind, to remove the school to Ranchi, but nothing has been decided yet.

BABU Borendranath Mookerjee, Editor of the Vernacular paper called *Bangal Bhandu* in Calcutta has been fined Rs. 15 at the Alipore Police Court for assaulting another Bengalee in a tram car.

A EUROPEAN, named A. Wicks, employed in the Government Dockyard at Kidderpore fell from a height of 40 feet from his verandah and now lies in the Calcutta Presidency General Hospital in a precarious condition.

DOES Mont Blanc belong to France or Italy? Most people believe it is French property, but the *Giornale d' Italia* contends that Italy is the owner. It admits that the mountain was not ascended from the Italian side till 1864, nearly eighty years after Balmat set foot upon its summit, but holds that the treaty between King Victor Emmanuel II. and Napoleon III. in 1860 assigned the summit to Italy.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is well known to be of a restless disposition, a fact brought home to a sculptor desirous of securing a cast of his face. The artist spoke to Mrs. Roosevelt on the matter. "How long would it take to make the cast?" she asked. "About twenty minutes." "Then that settles it," said Mrs. Roosevelt ; "you will never be able to get it done, for no human power could induce Mr. Roosevelt to remain still for twenty minutes."

THE Queen of Holland has initiated a daily religious service at the palace in The Hague, which is open to all the Court officials, from the grand Chamberlain to the butler. Every morning at nine the Queen takes her seat at a small table in the dining-room, and opens the proceedings by reading a psalm, which is afterwards sung by all present. She then reads a chapter from the Scriptures, and recites the Lord's Prayer, and the ceremony (says the *Tribune*) is closed with another psalm or hymn.

SPEAKING at a dinner at Delbeattie Mr. S. R. Crockett, the novelist, said : "I had a conversation not long ago in connection with my literary labours with an old good-wife among the hills. 'Aye,' she said, 'and hoo do ye like it—as far as ye hae gotten?' I informed my questioner that up to the present time of asking I like it fairly well. 'An dae ye leeve on buicks?' I intimated that so far I had not had to take advantage of the Bankruptcy Acts. 'Aweel, aweel,' said Mary ; there's mony a shift in this warf.'"

SPEAKING at the opening of a reading-room and library at Llandrillo, North Wales, Sir Theodore Martin said that through all his life he had been a busy professional man, yet he had produced more books than many who had devoted the whole purpose of their lives to writing books. It had been the occupation of his leisure, the occupation of odd quarter-of hours he stole out of his business. He had had as little spare time as any man, but he believed his volumes numbered twenty-four ; and one very elaborate book, the Life of the Prince Consort, took all his leisure for some time, but showed what could be done.

ABOUT fifteen of the boys of Trent College, near Nottingham, spent their holidays in a tramp to John o' Groats and back, a distance of 650 miles. The headmaster and the school chaplain were of the party. Tents, kitbags, food, and other things needed were carried in an old cart, which the lads drew along themselves by means of ropes. An ascent was made of Ben Nevis. When in Caithe-ness-shire the travellers met the Duke of Portland and his shooting party, who loaded up their cart with a supply of freshly killed grouse. Sundays were reserved for rest and devotion, and there were two off-days from various causes. Last year the boys had a tramp to Land's End.

A WELL-KNOWN motorist, travelling rather fast from London to Brighton, realised that he was in the middle of a police trap. In the distance two officers were hurrying across a field to head him off. Not wishing for the encounter, the motorist, says *Motoring Illustrated*, opened the throttle of his car, and before the police could scramble over the hedge he had gone by full tilt. He covered the remainder of the distance at a very high speed. At Brighton he drove his car to a garage, and instantly hid it away in a lock-up box, telling the proprietor to keep silent should inquiries be made. He had no sooner left the building than a mounted policemen entered, and asked if a racing car had been left there. Of course, no one knew anything about it. The Brighton police are still wondering what became of this car, which disappeared as suddenly as if the sea had swallowed it up.

WITH reference to the Bali Expedition the *Batavia Nieuwsblad*, says that the enemy at Den Pasar disputed every inch of ground and fought behind wall after wall, until noon on the 20th ultimo, when the troops had reached a spot about four hundred yards from the palace. There they beheld a fearful sight. The Raja of Badong, seated on a litter with all his chiefs, followers, and women rushed in a body upon the 11th Regiment of the Foot. The troops coolly awaited them. Suddenly four files fired a volley upon the enemy. The effect was terrible. Those of the enemy who did not fall or were not dragged down by the heaps of killed and wounded, dashed bravely upon the bayonets, defying the deadly fire. All had devoted themselves to death. All were shot down. Those who reached the soldiers met death by the bayonet. Women climbed upon the heaps of slain and stabbed themselves to death with krisses in sight of the troops. Fresh crowds of the enemy continued to endeavour to break through the ring of fire and bayonets vainly at every attempt—all met their death. After this shocking scene, the troops moved slowly to the palace. Flames shot forth from it on all sides. Those left of the enemy had set it on fire. Den Pasar was evacuated by the enemy at 2 p.m. The troops marched then to Pamochutan, and occupied it without meeting with much resistance. At that place, too, there was a repetition of the slaughter. Multitudes of the enemy threw themselves upon the troops. The 18th Regiment, with the aid of Artillery, beat the attack off. Hundreds of Balinese perished. The enemy then fired the palace there and fled. The death of the Raja made the success complete. This probably means the end of the rebellion. The losses of the enemy in killed alone are estimated at one thousand. The people at the capital have submitted.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

RUSSIAN "FREEDOM."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, OCTOBER 6.

THE idea of an international agreement for the reduction or limitation of armaments continues to be adversely criticised in the French press which, apart from the Socialist organs, considers that any such project must long remain outside the pale of practical politics. Anti-Militarist views, similar to those expounded by Mr. Keir Hardie and his followers in England, are being warmly advocated by leaders of the French Socialist party such as M. Jaurès and M. Herve whom the *Temps* accuses of preaching desertion to the army, contrasting their utterances with the patriotic declaration of Herr Bebel that in case of war the German Socialists would be ready to take arms against France. This anti-Militarist agitation is, however, reaching a pitch that must compel the French Government, despite the Socialist element which it contains, to take drastic repressive measures, unless it is prepared to see the *morale* of the land and sea forces destroyed. In England where there is no obligatory military service, Socialist denunciations of militarism are not of so much consequence, although mischievous enough perhaps in tending to check the supply of recruits for the army which Great Britain requires for the protection of her dominions over sea. But in France, whose very existence depends upon the maintenance of a large army to meet very possible contingencies on her eastern frontier, it becomes a serious matter when conscripts are urged to refuse military service and inflammatory placards in the same sense are found on the walls of barracks as was the case this week at Bouen. M. Herve in a recent speech declared that if ever war were seriously threatened the people must have recourse to a general strike or even to an insurrection and prevent it.

It is noteworthy that continental opinion generally is becoming more and more pronounced in the sense that any proposal for reduction or limitation of armaments, if not actually dangerous for peace, will, at least, be futile. Nothing certainly will prevent Germany from carrying out her naval programme or from developing her military strength. In fact, since the disarmament idea was first mooted the Pan-German propaganda has become more aggressive than ever. Professor Schiemann of Berlin who, on some previous occasions has pretty faithfully echoed the Kaiser's views on *welt-politik*, strongly opposed in a recently published article disarmament or limitation of armaments. He predicted that in the course of a generation or two Great Britain and all other European States having colonies in Asia and Africa would lose them. Other Pan-Germanic propagandists anticipate the eventual absorption of Belgium, Holland and Switzerland by Germany and still later on the establishment of a sort of second edition of Charlemagne's empire in Central Europe under the headship of a Hohenzollern Kaiser. Should Germany, as is fully expected, decline the British proposal at the Hague Conference it is thought that England will have no alternative but to make it a rule of action to build two ships for every one built by Germany.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The Triple Alliance between Germany Italy and Austria still exists and was in fact renewed only a short time back, yet its *raison d'etre* is no longer so cogent as when these three Powers first joined hands, chiefly inspired by distrust of France. It is moreover now threatened by a serious danger owing to the revival of the irredentist agitation in Italy where popular feeling resents the subjections of Italian-speaking Trieste to Austro-Hungarian rule, moreover Italy covets a port on the Adriatic and may look forward to an early realization of her hopes owing to the increasing weakness of Austria through the conflict of nationalities in that Empire. The Austrian and Italian Governments remain on the friendly, even confidential, footing of allies, but the Italian people are tired of the alliance and may perhaps get out of hand. Matters certainly have gone pretty far in that direction when we find an Italian Admiral discussing in the *Giornale d'Italia* the eventuality of an Austro-Italian war as not only possible but very near. Both Italy and Austria-Hungary are only too anxious to maintain peace, but recognise the possibility of having their hands forced by popular passion and are therefore making military preparations with feverish activity on their respective sides of the frontier. In the Italian press a campaign has commenced in favour of increased naval armaments owing to the alleged increase being made in the Austro-Hungarian navy.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

The apprehensions caused by the assembling of strong Turkish and Bulgarian forces near the Turco-Bulgarian frontier have been dissipated by the withdrawal of the Bulgarians. The Military manœuvres in which the latter were engaged have been brought to a premature conclusion owing, it is said, to the inclement weather, and no doubt the Turks will now also evacuate the frontier district. While it is satisfactory that there should be an end of this scare, anxiety is unfortunately increasing in regard to Macedonia where the state of affairs has become distinctly worse during the last few months. The Civil and Military representatives of the Powers engaged in the application of reforms in the province have really accomplished nothing and freely admit it. The ravages and excesses of the bands of Greek raiders continue unchecked and are now rivalled by the devastation committed by the Turkish troops.

FATHER WERNZ.

According to the *Liberte*, Father Wernz who was recently elected General of the Jesuits has not a drop of German blood in his veins, but is pure Bulgarian on both sides. It was a pure accident that he happened to be born in Wurtemberg.

THE SULTAN'S HEALTH.

For a number of weeks past disquieting rumours have appeared in various foreign papers regarding the health of the Sultan of Turkey, the last report being that His Majesty is suffering from some cancerous affection. Official contradictions are regularly given to these sinister reports, but it seems nevertheless pretty certain that the Sultan's health, if not absolutely precarious, is far from satisfactory. Should his death occur the question of the succession to the Caliphate might well give rise to serious complications.

MOROCCO.

The tardy introduction of reforms in Morocco would appear to be due not so much to resistance on the part of the Sultan and to Maghzen as to the procrastination of the European Governments in ratifying the Protocol of the Algeciras Conference. In fact it has so far only been formally ratified by Belgium and Morocco. This state of things is rendered all the more anomalous since the Sultan's Commissioners have just notified to the European representatives at Tangier that they are prepared to undertake the immediate discussion of reforms all, except the Belgian Minister, being entirely unprepared, have been obliged to reply simply that they are notifying their respective Governments. Meanwhile the French colonial party are getting impatient and their organ the *Depeche Coloniale*, after observing that six months have now elapsed since the close of the Algeciras Conference, asks whether Germany, which caused the meeting of the Conference, may not be seeking to defer the execution of its decisions with which that Power was not quite satisfied. German agents, ignoring the stipulations of the Protocol have been, for some time, actively intriguing to secure valuable banking and industrial concessions in Morocco.

FREEDOM IN RUSSIA.

The Russian Government is somewhat relaxing the rigour with which it recently treated the constitutional Democrats inasmuch as the St. Petersburg group of that party is now allowed to hold meetings and permisson has also been given for the assembly of a Congress at Helsingfors. In both cases however the meetings must be private and no press representatives are to be admitted. The constitutional Democrats do not enjoy the legal status accorded to several reactionary organisations such for instance as the mischievous Terrorist association calling itself 'the Union of the Russian people.' Speculation is rife concerning the constitution of the new Duma when elected and in this respect the most Machiavellian intentions are in some quarters attributed to the Government. If the latter have a majority in the assembly—all right—but in the contrary and as it is thought probable case,—then the new Duma will not be dissolved, but the Government will release all the bomb-throwers and terrorists on the presumption that these revolutionary elements will provoke a general uprising for the repression of which everything is ready. Should the repression be successfully effected, then constitutionalism will be openly abandoned as unsuitable for Russia, and autocracy, pure and simple, will be re-established. But should repression fail, then a manifesto would be issued in which the Government would frankly surrender to the national demand.

Owing to the devastation of the estate of a Russian land-owner near Kherson, the Chief of the district went to the spot shortly afterwards with a detachment of Cossacks and immediately assembled all the peasants supposed to have been concerned in the affair. No investigation whatever was made and these unfortunates were handed over to the Cossacks to be beaten to death. The scene of horror lasted four hours at the end of which time 23 peasants had been killed and 130 terribly injured. General Ricketvitch, the Military Prosecutor, has been assassinated at Askabad, where the life of General Ussakovski, President of the Local Court Martial, was also attempted but unsuccessfully. M. Hagen, Swedish Vice-Consul and Manager of the Nobel Works at Batoum, has been murdered while driving in the outskirts of that place. Several important seizures of secret stores of bombs dynamite and revolvers have been made this week in St. Petersburg.

The Russian reactionaries and Jew-baiters accuse the Jews, Freemasons and Jesuits of aiding the ultra, revolutionary cause in Russia and declare that they are all in the pay of England, just as at the time of the first French revolution, England was the bugbear and any disaster at home or abroad was attributed to *l'orde Pitt*.

SOUTH WESTERN INDIA.

Industrial Development on the Malabar Coast.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SEVERAL important and promising schemes for the expansion of the Rubber planting industry on the Malabar Coast are at present in process of evolution, and some of these have reached an advanced stage. A few months ago, one of the oldest Nilligiri-Wynaad Planters leased 2,000 acres of promising forest land in the Ernad Taluq, Malabar District, and has already planted a considerable portion with rubber. Since then, the advantages offered by the lower slopes of the Ghats in Malabar have attracted much attention, with the result that a very extensive acreage in the district is almost certain to be under rubber in the near future. Mr. George Harley is the prime mover in another fairly big enterprise that will be run by a Syndicate which is being formed in London. Already, 4,000 acres of land in South Malabar, in the Attapady Valley have been leased and about 100 acres have been planted with seeds, imported from Ceylon. Mr. Harley is fully hopeful with regard to the future. Speaking to an interviewer, he predicted that, within fifteen years, Southern India would hold a big Rubber Exhibition of its own. Yet another Rubber enterprise is now being promoted by Messrs. L. E. Kirwan, Campbell Hunt and Bernard Cailey. These gentlemen have taken up about 1,000 acres for rubber in the Ernad Taluq and have already opened a nursery at Feroke. In all these cases, para is the variety which is being planted. There is plenty of land in the Malabar District believed to be eminently suited to rubber cultivation, but prospectors are not finding it an easy matter to obtain land, because, as in Travancore, the rules regarding Government Reserves are very stringent.

The Basel German Mission is putting up a big Tile Factory at Feroke, very near an existing Tile Factory owned and worked by a well-known German Firm. It is claimed for the new Factory that it will be the biggest of its kind in India, the kiln having a capacity for two lakhs of tiles at a time. A three-storeyed building is approaching completion and the Factory will be worked by a double boiler engine of 70 horse-power.

A young Parsi merchant of Calicut, Mr. Kh. D. Mugaseth, has just established the first Ice Factory on the West Coast, the plant being able to turn out a ton of ice daily.

The Malabar Coast has long been noted for its important timber industry, and in this connection it may be mentioned that Mr. Adolphus Brown of the Malabar Steam Saw Mills, situated on the South Bank of the Kallayi river, one of the most important timber waterways in Southern India, is about to convert his business into a limited liability Company, the arrangements for registration and flotation being in an advanced stage. The authorised capital of the Company will be six lakhs of rupees and the issue of shares five and three-quarter lakhs of rupees, of which four and three quarter lakhs have already been bespoken by Mr. Brown's private friends and others. An Electric Light Installation is being fitted up at Kallayi and further additions to the plant will be made as soon as the Company is floated.

RIVER PIRACY IN MALABAR.

One of the leading firms in British Cochin has addressed the District Magistrate of Malabar and the Dewan of the Cochin State, urging the necessity of organising a Special Force of Water Police in order to put down river piracy on the Cochin backwater, along which a vast quantity of the produce of British Malabar and the Native States of Cochin and Travancore is conveyed to the seaports for distribution to various parts of India and to foreign countries. River piracy has flourished in this region for centuries, and the pirates have always been able to dispose of their booty advantageously in the villages on the banks of the lagoon. The pirates are not so blood-thirsty as those of the Chinese Coast, but for all that, they do not hesitate to take life when they think it necessary. At Cochin, there are sand-banks at the entrance to the river, on which native vessels and cargo boats often get stranded in trying to enter the inner harbour. On such occasions, the pirates put off in their canoes and loot the boats in distress, carrying the loot into Native Cochin territory, where, owing to weak Police supervision, the goods are easily disposed of. Should the smugglers be surprised at their work, their common practice is to make believe that their object was salvage. Sea piracy also still lingers on the Malabar Coast, and now and then, reports come of some native vessel, plying on the Coast, being boarded and looted.

RAVAGES OF WILD BEASTS.

Ryots in that part of the Wynaad which leads into the Nilgiris are again complaining of the depredations of wild elephants. Of late years the number of wild elephants in the Wynaad, Coimbatore and South Canara forests have increased, presumably owing to the operation of the Protection Act, and one result of the increase is that the pachyderms do much damage to the fields and gardens bordering on the forest. The peasantry try to scare away the beasts by burning fires near their fields, by beating drums and by producing unearthly sounds with the aid of horns and conches, but the elephants seem to have got fairly well used to all these devices. In addition to being destructive to cultivation, the huge beasts are a danger to human life, and last year, according to a return published by the Madras Government, one person in South Canara and three persons in South Malabar were killed by wild elephants, while in the previous year, seven persons lost their lives. While it may not be desirable to withdraw the protection afforded to the elephant there appears to be a necessity for doing something.

While on the subject of wild beasts, reference may be made to reports regarding the doings of a daring hyena in the Cochin State. The beast began a few weeks ago by carrying away an infant which lay asleep beside its parents. After this, the hyena attacked a lad watching in a rice-field, but the lad contrived to escape. Shortly afterwards, the beast tried to snatch away a child from its mother's arms, but the screams of the woman bringing people to the scene, the hyena was scared away in time. For a couple of days the daring creature did not show itself, but a few days back it reappeared and signalised its return by attacking an elderly Hindu, who was rescued by a gang of labourers. Strange to say, no serious efforts have yet been made to run down the brute and destroy it.

The Russian Minister of the Interior has established a bureau for the supply of information to the papers. In future newspaper representatives will not be received at the various Ministries, but will receive official intelligence from the bureau, which is intended to serve the interest of all departments of the Government. The subscription to the bureau, says the "*Cologne Gazette*" was fixed originally at £2 10s. a month, but the Press, both domestic and foreign has shown so little inclination to avail itself of the organisation that the subscription has been raised to £5 per month.

THE FATE OF THE LORDS.

MR. BALFOUR AT MANCHESTER.

Lloyd George's Threat.

MORE LIGHT ON DEVOLUTION.

THE LIBERAL-LABOUR FIGHT.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Birmingham predicted that Liberalism was on the eve of the greatest trial in its history. If the Liberals failed in their vast achievements, the opportunity would not occur again.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Manchester, dealt lengthily with the Government policy of introducing a mass of impossible measures in order to accumulate what the Radicals termed a case against the Lords. The Radicals proposed on these grounds to ask the Constituencies to sanction a change of Constitution.

Mr. Balfour said that he regarded with the greatest serenity the threats against the Lords.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

Mr. Balfour in his speech at Manchester last evening dwelt principally with Home Rule, emphasizing that the Liberals were pledged thereto and repudiated the preposterous legend that he, or his colleagues, ever tolerated the idea of Devolution.

He vehemently exhorted the Unionists to rally in order to defeat Separation.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 23.

Mr. Balfour, in a great speech at Manchester defiantly denied the existance of a Tory Devolution scheme which he characterised as a preposterous legend.

He demanded the production of any compromising letters.

PARLIAMENT'S RE-ASSEMBLING.

First Measure Promises Trouble.

THE TRADES DISPUTES BILL.

("EMPIRE" SPECIAL.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 23.

The Trade Disputes Bill will be the first serious work for the consideration of the House of Commons when they re-assemble.

The Labour Party, it is thought, is likely to seize the opportunity to cause trouble.

The following news later than the mail, which has reached India *via* Australian Papers and is dated London October 6, bears materially on the fight which is in prospect at the opening of Parliament:—

"Speaking at Peebles, near Edinburgh, last night, Mr. Haldane alluded to the threatening aspect of certain sections of the Labour Party. He said if Mr Keir Hardie or any other person, brought forward any abstract propositions conflicting with Liberal principles, or if he wished to bring about the nationalisation of land, of capital, or of anything else, the Liberals would cross swords with him."

If the Socialists wished to deny the right of the individual to private property let them say so, and the Liberals would join square issue with them upon that proposition. Personally he was not afraid of Liberals degenerating into Socialists. At Perth, the Marquis of Lansdowne condemned the Labourites who openly preached socialism and war against capital, or who advocated class privileges. Turning to the question of international disarmament, he advised the utmost caution respecting such a departure as far as Great Britain was concerned, though he would be willing for it to co-operate in such a movement when other nations set the example.

The Scottish Liberal Association, by 55 to 34, has declared that the primary duty of the Liberal Party is strenuously to oppose all candidates who refuse to dissociate themselves from the Socialists. The Master of Elibank, Comptroller of the Royal Household, who was present, described the Socialists as wreckers.

The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants has passed a resolution recommending secular education, the feeding of school children at the public expense, and the extension of the Compensation Acts.

[The Trade Disputes Bills which have been introduced into Parliament within the past two Sessions has been reintroduced as a ministerial measure. The Royal Commission appointed in 1903 "to enquire into the subject of trade disputes and trade combinations and as to the law affecting them and to report on the law applicable to the same, and the effect of any modification thereof" has made its report. The Royal Commission, it will be remembered, consisted of Lord Dunedin, Sir W. T. Lewis, Bart, Sir Godfrey Lushington, Mr. Arthur Cohen, K.C., and Mr. Sidney Webb, and, as is often the case, these gentlemen are by no means unanimous. The majority report was signed by Lord Dunedin, Mr. Arthur Cohen and Mr. Sidney Webb. Sir Godfrey Lushington had a long report of his own, mainly in agreement with majority report, and Sir William Lewis wrote a minority report which was almost entirely in disagreement. The most extraordinary feature of the report was that though it is greatly in favour of better treatment for trade unions than the existing law it was not the trade unionists, but the employers which brought this about. The Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress resolved that no member of a union should give evidence before the Commission and the resolution was adopted by the general Congress of Trade Unions. The two most prominent points dealt with are the liability of union funds to be taken in executive for wrongful acts of the agents of the union. On this in reference to the Taff Vale dispute it appears clearly from the employers evidence that "It is practically unanimous and asserts clearly that the effect of the judgment has been to make trade unions much more careful than heretofore in seeking not to infringe the law with the result that strikes have been less frequent, that in the conduct of trade disputes there has been less violence and intimidation and that the disputes themselves have been easier to settle than, was the case before the law was authoritatively laid down." The general tenour of the report is found in two recommendations which are (1) to declare Trade Unions Legal Associations and (2) to declare Strikes, from whatever motive or for whatever purposes including sympathetic or secondary strikes, apart from crime or breach of contract, legal and to make the Act of 1875, to extend to sympathetic or secondary strikes."

In a word the Commission proposes that trade unions shall be legally empowered to intimidate employers by denying that an agreement between two or more parties, to organise a strike is conspiracy. It is hard to see how this view can be held. The organisation of a strike is obviously a conspiracy to force an employer into a line of action repugnant to his principles by depriving him of his means of livelihood. We cannot accept the view which is offered by the majority report. Far more reasonable is that of Sir William Lewis, a man whose knowledge of labour question both theoretical and as a large employer puts his opinion far in advance of those with whom he was associated in the enquiry. His recommendations are (1) "That no statute should be passed which would in effect repeal the decision in the Taff Vale case, the beneficial effects of which to the community generally have been emphasised by all the witnesses. (2) That to members of a trade union be given a right of action against the trade union to which they belong for improperly refusing to apply for their benefit, the benefit funds to which they had contributed and to make agreements entered into between trade unions of workmen and trade unions of employers legally enforceable (3) To prevent watching and picketing under any circumstances. This recommendation is also made by Sir Godfrey Lushington in his report. (4) That in view of the overwhelming evidence we have received as the cruelty and oppression to which non-unionists are subjected at present, the practicability of devising legislation to prohibit strikes against non-unionists should be considered, in order to prevent, if possible, the existing gross infringements of the liberty of the subject." It is too much to hope that the present Parliament will accord to Sir William Lewis' report the consideration which it deserves. The Act which is proposed is nothing more or less than a measure to give the control of English Trade into the hands of paid agitators.]

THE FRENCH CABINET.

A LABOUR MINISTRY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

M. Clemenceau creates a new Ministry of Labour.

M. Caillaux has accepted the Portfolio of Finance.

LONDON, OCT. 23.

The new French Ministry has been formed as follows:—

M. Clemenceau, Premier and Minister of the Interior;

M. Dessaigne, Minister of Justice;

M. Pichon, Foreign Minister;

M. Caillaux, Minister of Finance;

General Picquart, Minister of War;

The Socialist M. Viviani, Minister of Labour.

The rest are unchanged.

The Minister of Colonies has not yet been decided.

[M. George Clemenceau is Director of "L'Aurore" and probably absorbed his Labour principles during his residence in America between 1865 and 1869. Of late Labour has been making rapid strides in France, and its cause has been greatly helped by the Pas de Calais strikes earlier in the year. Since then the fight between Capital and Labour has been waging more strongly than ever. The battle for and against an eight hours' day goes on without abatement and the struggle centres round the iron, steel and automobile industries and the building trade. The movement has been revolutionary in the most complete sense of the term, and it has been characterised throughout by the violent attitudes of the Labour leaders. The demands of the men not only embrace a diminution in the hours of labour and increase in the rate of wages, but the Labour Unions even demand a workman's commission for each factory, a body of men chosen from among themselves to keep an eye on the operations of their masters. These extravagant demands resulted in the formation of a Masters' Union. The importance of this cannot be exaggerated. A meeting was held in April to consider the situation and the trades represented included the founders, the machine and engine builders, the boiler makers, the automobile, cycle and allied industries, the agricultural-machine makers of France the sheet-iron manufactures, the copper founders, the manufacturers of railway and tramway material, the manufacturers, of iron-mongery the electrical industries etc.; in short, the meeting was attended by the representatives of all having an interest in any way in the iron and steel trades of the country. The chief action of the Masters' Union was to found a strike fund and armed with this an ultimatum was sent to the workmen that "considering that the present movement is not of an economic order, but a revolutionary movement, the seventeen Chambres Syndicales here represented declare that work in their factories, affected by the strike movement, will not be resumed except on the old conditions." The workmen are now in a position to retalliate though their Labour Cabinet but it is not to be thought that this is a complete surrender to the demands of Labour.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Anti-Japanese Feeling Denied.

Friction at San Francisco.

BOYCOTTED CHILDREN.

WASHINGTON TROUBLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

The Daily Chronicle in a message from Washington, says that the State Department is somewhat exercised over the report of Anti-American feeling in Japan.

It is understood that President Roosevelt has informed the Japanese Government that there is no anti-Japanese feeling whatever in the United States for nationality concerned.

The feeling in the Western States is altogether due to Labour causes.

LATER.

Nothing was known in New York of an Anti-Japanese movement at San Francisco until the receipt of the *Times* Tokio Telegrams reporting the Japanese indignation.

It appears that the difficulty arises from the exclusion of Asiatic children from the schools in San Francisco combined with the social labour complication.

The *Times* New York correspondent says:—the Eastern States have no sympathy whatever with the parochial agitation in California,

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER, 23.

The exclusion of Japanese children from the schools of San Francisco, following the American protests as to Japan's policy in Manchuria, has aroused great indignation in the Japanese press.

A retaliatory policy is advocated.

NEW STEAMER LINE TO CYPRUS.

A Weekly Service.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

The Cyprus Government and the Limassal Steamship Company have signed a three years' contract for a weekly mail service between Egypt and Cyprus.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL FANSHAWE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

The death is announced of Admiral Fanshawe.

[Admiral Sir Arthur Dalrymple Fanshawe, K.C.B., was born on 2nd April 1847; the second son of Admiral Sir Edward Fanshawe, G. C. B. and Jane, daughter of John Cardwell. He married Sarah Frances, eldest daughter of William Fox, Adbury Park, Hants, 1874. He became A.D.C. to the Queen, in 1895 to 1897; Second in Command of the Channel Squadron, 1899-1900 and Commander-in-Chief, Australia, to 1905.]

AMERICA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

Important Compromise.

THE FISHERIES' DISPUTE.

LONDON, October 23.

In consideration of the Americans agreeing not to use "Purse Seines" the Newfoundlanders will refrain from fishing at night time, the night fishing being a fertile source of trouble through men cutting each other's nets.

This compromise reduces the possibility of friction to a minimum.

[As our telegrams told us a fortnight ago the Foreign Office published a full summary of the *modus vivendi* with America concerning the Newfoundland Herring Fisheries. Great Britain undertakes not to enforce the law recently passed by the Newfoundland Legislature, which aimed expressly at preventing American fishermen from profiting by local advantages. Great Britain also consents to Americans using the "Purse seines," to which Newfoundlanders particularly object. America agrees to no fishing on Sunday and to conform to certain Colonial regulations, and undertakes also to ship no Newfoundlanders for work in American vessels except outside territorial limits. The indignation in Newfoundland was wholly unassuaged by the publication of the *modus vivendi*, and the Imperial Government was accused of trampling on Colonial rights. The Colony was resolved to use every means to cripple the American fishermen. But it seems that wiser counsels have prevailed.]

THE BANK FAILURE.

SUICIDE OF THE CHIEF PARTNER.

Estimated Liability.

EFFECT IN INDIA.

STATEMENT TO BE ISSUED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

There was a steady stream of callers at Macfadyen's offices to-day.

All information was refused, but it is understood that a circular explaining the position is impending.

According to one estimate, the liabilities do not exceed £100,000.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

The result of the inquest on Mr. Macfadyen's body was that he was of unsound mind.

Mr. Wallace, his manager, testified to his being greatly worried in business and that his mind seemed to be unhinged. He quitted office on Saturday leaving a letter saying "the enclosed from Arbuthnot was the last straw and suppose must put down catastrophe to our endeavour to keep Arbuthnot going." The enclosure was a coded telegram from Arbuthnot saying "we cannot remit, not got any funds, must stop payment on Monday."

The Railways officials testified to finding the mangled body in the tube tunnel, possibly electrocuted.

Mr. Koustain, a retired Indian Civil Servant and old friend of the deceased, testified that he saw deceased on Friday and his mind seemed played out.

SENSATION IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 23

Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co., Bankers and Agents at Koila Ghat are Arbuthnot's Calcutta Bankers, but their failure does not affect this well-known firm in the slightest degree.

Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co., have, for some time past, acted as Agents for the Madras firm, and have managed the affairs of a large Cement Factory on the Hooghly. They also have been unaffected by the failure of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. It has, notwithstanding, caused some sensation in the Commercial Circles here.

A BLOW TO THE COFFEE INDUSTRY.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AFFECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 23.

The amount for which Messrs Arbuthnot and Company have failed cannot be less than three crores, the amount on fixed deposit alone being said to exceed two crores

It is thought that the catastrope in this country might have been averted had not the Rajah of Venkatagiri suddenly insisted upon withdrawing several lakhs which steod to his credit with the firm,

At every moment one hears of fresh cases of well-to-do people being brought to penury. A large number of public institutions have also been affected.

The *Madras Times*, whose Editor was till recently a planter, says this morning:—We fear for the privation and suffering which will be brought to many of the very poor Europeans in this country who have been struggling in the planting districts against a hard lot and who have always found Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. their sympathetic and helpful friends."

It is impossible to calculate the effect of the failure of this old and credited firm on the Coffee Industry in Southern India.

ANXIETY IN BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCTOBER 23.

The news that Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., of Madras, have suspended payment has been received here with the greatest astonishment; in fact the public cannot realise the truth of the statement.

The firm had large interests here especially among coffee planters. They also held large investments from charitable institutions. Details of the failure are anxiously awaited.

MADRAS OCTOBER 23.

Mr. G. Macfadyen, who committed suicide in London was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. in Madras where he worked for many years and where, though he retired nearly 20 years ago, he still had many friends. He always took a keen interest in the Madras people and in Madras affairs and was as well acquainted with local matters as if he had continued to live here.

A large class of depositors and clients whom the failure hits very severely are the numerous charitable Missionary Public Institutions, who have banked with the firm and some of which had considerable funds on deposit with Arbuthnot's. Many of these, it is understood, are left without a single rupee to carry on business or to meet their daily expenses.

PROPOSED OPENING OF A RELIEF FUND.

LATER.

In connection with the failure of Messrs Arbuthnot and Co., a proposal has been mooted in influential quarters of Madras to establish a relief fund for the assistance of less well-to-do depositors who have lost their all and have thereby been left practically destitute. It has become known that there is a considerable number of small depositors who are in this situation—mostly people no longer in employment who have so disposed of their savings and have been living on the interest accruing therefrom.

To relieve the worst cases of destitution it is proposed to appeal to the general public for subscriptions at an early date. The promoters of the movement are concerting the necessary preliminary arrangements. A definite announcement will be made shortly.

As regards the funded securities of those institutions held by the firm, those, of course, may be regarded as quite safe. It is only funds in deposit or on current account that will be subject to loss.

The firm was founded by Mr. George Arbuthnot 106 years ago and sixteen of his relatives and descendants have been members of the firm during that long period. Indeed, the name of Arbuthnot may truly be said to be a household word in Madras. We are sure, therefore, that the public of Madras, even those who have suffered loss by the misfortunes that have now befallen the firm, will feel sympathy with the partners.

NATIVE OPINION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 23.

Two leading Native Papers in Madras in the course of their articles this morning on Messrs. Arbuthnot's failure make the following comments:—

The *Hindu* says: "To the confiding public it had seemed that the solvency of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., was almost as stable as the British Government itself. It cannot be gainsaid that the prestige of the British capitalist and his reputation for integrity and right dealing had been associated in men's minds with the long established name of Arbuthnot and Co., in Madras."

The *Hindu Patriot* says:—"At the same time this must be a warning to our countrymen who have to invest their money entirely in Banks owned and managed by foreigners; for in the event of misfortune such as the present there is not even the compensating advantage of their earnings remaining in the country. We have no Bank of our own. If we had, even failure would cause loss only to individuals, but not to the country. In Bengal they are going to establish a National Bank and we think it is time that we also made an effort for the same end. People in this country must have a Bank of their own, owned and managed by themselves. With so many capitalists it is a discredit to us that we should have so long depended entirely on Banks owned and managed by Europeans."

THE NEW HERBRIDES CONVENTION.

Protest from Australia.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

The Premiers of the Australian Commonwealth and New Zealand have protested to Lord Elgin against the signing of the New Hebrides Convention as unduly favoring French claims at the expense of the British and Australian interest.

COUNT GOLUCHOUSKI'S RESIGNATION.

Effect on the Triple Alliance.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

The Hungarian papers ascribe Count Goluchouski's resignation to the loss of confidence in national representatives owing to the excessive subservience to Germany and denounce the Triple Alliance.

CHINESE MANŒUVRES.

30,000 Foreign-Drilled Troops.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

Thirty foreign attaches are attending the autumn manœuvres of 30,000 troops in the vicinity of Changtefu, under Yuanshikan Tiehliang, modernly armed and foreign drilled.

THE CAMBRIDGSHIRE.

Latest Betting.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

The following is the latest betting on the Cambridgeshire.

9 to 4 Polymelus.
15 to 2 Kaffir Chief.
9 to 1 Sweet Katie.
10 to 1 Velocity.
100 to 8 Spate.
100 to 6 Manaton.
100 to 6 Ganelon II.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

Preparations at Agra.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 23.

At the great gathering at Agra next January there will be four principal camps: those of the Viceroy, the Amir, the Lieutenant-Governor and the Commander-in-Chief. The location of these are being now settled on the spot and arrangements are also being made for the encampments of 30,000 troops that will be under canvas. There is ample ground available in and about Agra, and no difficulty should be experienced in carrying out the plans.

A number of Ruling Chiefs are also to be invited and suitable accommodation will be found for them.

Mr. Dobbs, the Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department, in charge of the Amir's Visit, has reached Agra and will halt there for some time superintending the preparations.

PARTITION DAY.

Nawab of Dacca's Views on Mr. Gokhale.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 23.

Nawab Salimulla of Dacca, in a letter to the *Englishman* traverses the *Amrita Bazar Patrika's* retraction on behalf of Mr. Gokhale of the advices he is reported to have given to a representative of *Chikitsaka*. He writes in the course of his letter that the matter is getting far too serious if these gentlemen, who have secured the confidence of their countrymen are allowed to sow the seeds of sedition through the means of interviews and reports of their proceedings and on finding the public denouncing their conduct to quietly repudiate and renounce ever having said or caused to be done that which the Government and the public may well take for sedition in the extreme. Mr. Gokhale having denied the report, the Nawab thinks that the Editor and, if possible, the Proprietor and Publisher of the *Chikitsaka* should be put on their trial. In conclusion, the Nawab admits having issued a leaflet to the members of his own community as to how to observe Partition Day. He did so under his own name, and did not issue leaflets or proclamations which, for want of authenticity, can, when necessary, be repudiated and denied. He wishes that he could take credit for being solely responsible for the Mahomedan opposition to the anti-partition agitation; but in justice to his friends and coadjutors he cannot allow the public, for a moment, to believe that he was the sole mover.

ITALIAN WARSHIP AT KARACHI.

Dance in Honor of the Officers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 23.

The Commissioner in Sind, Mr. Younghusband and Mrs. Younghusband gave an impromptu dance last evening to the Officers of the Italian warship "Vesuvio" now in harbour which was greatly enjoyed both by the Foreign and English guests.

RE-TIMING OF MAIL TRAINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 23.

The Postal authorities and the Traffic Manager of the three great lines concerned, namely, the East Indian, the Great Indian Peninsula and the North-Western Railways, are to be congratulated on the result of their recent conference at Simla on the subject. The public will benefit materially by these quicker services, which are made possible by the acceleration of speed all round, and in the case of the East Indian system by the completion of the Grand Chord. The timing of these accelerated trains will, of course, be by Standard Time.

KARACHI VOLUNTIER INSPECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 23.

Major General Pearson, the Inspector-General of Volunteers, inspected the Karachi Artillery Volunteers last evening. About 28 or 30 men turned out of a total of about 45 men. The usual gun drill was gone through under orders of Captain Volkart. The General expressed himself satisfied with the drill, the turn-out and the smart appearance of the men.

HON. MR. HARE'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 23.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Assam leaves Shillong on tour on 1st November and visits Gauhati, Tezpur, Rishnath, Kokilamukh, Jorchat, Dibrugarh, Margherita and Makum. From 15th to 2nd November he halts at Dibrugarh.

FOONA NOTES AND NEWS.

Dances and Death.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 22.

THE last dance of the Gymkhana seems never to come off, and yet it is always being held! On Monday a delightful little hop was enjoyed by a good many more people than one would have supposed were left to dance and the band of the 93rd played during the evening. A few days before it came off nearly every girl in Poona would have owned to being exhausted with gaiety, and yet on this night all that were left of them turned up to swell the numbers, "Varium et mutabile semper Fœmina," and no one seemed specially *blase*. Among the ladies, a stranger appeared, frocked in a most noticeable gown of broad black and white panels, bordered with a deep finish of turquoise blue; the incongruity of the combination was very unique and not exactly pretty but very striking, and rather a relief from the self colors usually worn at an evening entertainment. It suited the wearer well as did the costume of white and blush pink worn by Miss Channer whom we are glad to welcome among us again after her desertion of some six months. All the chaperones were trotted out and had a chance of remembering the days when they were young. This useful class of Society, as a rule, are too unselfish to take the room up from the dancers, as long as the place is crowded, but now there is space for all, and old and young can frolic round together if they are so disposed. Another familiar face has re-appeared again and brought with her a new importation, in the person of the sister-in-law of Mr. Vincent, our Deputy Inspector-General of Police. Mrs. Vincent looked well in an altogether of pale blue, with two chiffon rosettes worn, Japanese-wise in her coiffeur. This lady looked better for her trip to England and made many of us season-worn Poonaites envy the happy holiday we were debarred from taking; at times one is forcibly obliged to remember that duty is the curse of the Service.

When we sent down a team to Satara to play the return match at cricket we were, alas! hopelessly beaten—Satara making a total of 214 in both innings and Poona only 163—The latter team did not play up with their usual skill, Rutter disappointing everyone of his side, by playing wide in the first innings; but it never does to kick a man when he is down; suffice it to say that any team would have to be very much all there to meet the excellent bowling of Ross on this occasion, although it was somewhat erratic. The highest individual score was made by Poona and contributed by Rutter in the second innings, when he ran up to 72—being ten higher than any individual score of their opponents.

H. E. AS SCIENTIST.

One of the last acts on the part of H. E. the Governor was to visit the Poona Photozincographic Office, which is situated in the Civil Lines. The name of this establishment is rather alarming and I got the former Superintendent to explain to me what the work really was. The late Mr. Tom Le Mesurier, who ran this Government concern for nearly 25 years here, told me they had principally to make maps and mark out roads all round the Deccan, then photograph them and from the negative reproduce them suitably to take in all the most important points, etc. The present Superintendent is Mr. McIver, a very able man at his work, who received the Governor on this occasion and explained to him, with evident pleasure, the different processes and machinery, in all of which His Excellency seemed to take the greatest interest.

A very pretty little theatrical performance was given by the children of the Victoria High School in the grounds of the building on the evening of the 19th, when they acted an abbreviated version of the "Sleeping Beauty." The heroine's part was entrusted to a fair healthy looking-school girl of some 14 summers, and she did her part clearly and well. We all know the good old fairy story. So one can imagine how it added to the reality of the enchantment, when Prince Charming came climbing over a *real* garden fence; after pushing his way through a forest of *real* trees, and preceded by his page Peter, found himself in the Palace of Sleep, where the King and Queen, the Sleeping Beauty and all the court were under the influence of the spell cast upon them by the wicked fairy. Then Prince Charming woke the maiden back to wakefulness again and the story ends—as we all know—happily. Peter, the page, was cleverly acted by a dear little boy who showed great ability, and the good fairy was represented by a tiny tot, whose clothes were cevery constructed out of crinkled paper. She looked a dear little mite and greatly added to the beauty of the tableau at the finish. One or two excellent recitations were given between the acts and were delivered in a masterly and finished style by a man whose name I was unable to find out for certain.

A USEFUL ADDITION

The new road opened out, behind the Deccan College, is a great boon to many people—it leads in a fine line, from the Aga's house on the Nagar Road to the Sappers' Lines near Holkar's Bridge at East Kirkee. It is so delightfully wide and well laid down that it affords infinite pleasure to carriage folk, as it adds one more to the many afternoon drives in Poona. It affords a fine open view across the hills on the left, coming from Yerrowda—and one can also enjoy the beautiful breezes which blow from the Two Sisters. It is a considerable short cut, too, for the natives going from East Kirkee to Yerrowda, as the Bund Road, which they formerly had to traverse, winds and twists and is a good half mile longer. A great influx of soldiers invaded Poona on the 17th when 350 men and a great many Officers of the Leicestershire Regiment, arrived from Belgaum *en route* to Bombay where they embarked on Saturday for Home. The troop train steamed into the station at 4 in the afternoon and the men were sent on to Ghorpuri where they were most hospitably taken charge of by the East Lancashires who not only fed them all, but sent invitations to the Officers to dine at Mess. Most of the latter were, however, seized upon by friends, who were only too glad of the chance of a few last words. It was only a passing glimpse one got after all, for they were entrained again at 10-30 the same evening. It must have been a proud moment for the Officers to see their men so orderly and well behaved: one of them told me that the whole of the station turned out in Belgaum to bid them good-bye. It does not very often happen that almost the whole of a regiment meets together in one station in India as in this case, when the 2nd Battalion arrived before any of the 1st left and there were as many as fifty Officers to wish each other the best of luck.

THE CLOSING RACE MEETINGS.

The tenth extra race meeting took place on the 17th, but owing to a wave of excessive heat, the attendance was not large. It was, however, a day to rejoice the heart of the bookies and a certain amount of excitement was caused in the first race when Darin, who was expected to win, bolted with his rider and disappeared into space. It was afterwards ascertained that horse and rider fell while wildly galloping across country and that Melsom, the jockey, had his arm badly broken. The few ladies, who were brave enough to face the great heat, tried their best to look cool, in the thinnest of summery attire; and to any mind there is nothing more attractive on a sweltering hot afternoon than to see a lady enveloped in a billowy mass of soft muslin. Cooling drinks and fans were much to the fore that day and restful chairs in the welcome shade of some tent or tree were gladly occupied, I noticed, by ladies who generally prefer to stand round the paddock to admire and choose their "win"—On Saturday 20th, the meeting was better attended though one could not help noticing the absence of Poona visitors, which naturally thinned the ranks of the sight-seers considerably It was another "booky" day, and many a plunger was hit hard and did not enjoy the elevenths extra meeting over much!

Most of the people here are taking shelter under canvas in spite of the heat, as plague-rats have been discovered in many a home and people have fled in terror to the open air: then to add to the pain of existence, a band of dacoits are known to be on the prowl and busy in and around Poona. Many visited, only a few days ago, the Wanowrie Bazaar armed with knives and instruments of destruction, but their object, I am told, was frustrated before any robbery took place, as the police got wind of the intruders and they fled like the cowards that they are. The police are always on the alert, and in Poona are a most praiseworthy hard worked body of men, and are just now most of them armed in case of emergency

On Saturday last a Hockey match came off between the Gymkhana and the Signallers on the Gymkhana ground at 5 p.m. The game was a fierce tussle from the start and a remarkably good all round performance; it ended in a win for the Signallers by two goals. After the work of a long hot day had done its best to weary me, and after dwelling as we all do here, alas! on the sadness of friends passing out of our ken, a friend persuaded me to cool my wearied brain by an after dinner drive—this we did. Fate led us past the garden of the Poona Hotel and we were held spell-bound by the happy laughter of young voices; it came to us like rippling water in a sandy desert, and we stood still to listen and see We discovered merry-making going on at an alfresco entertainment given on the occasion of the coming of age of one of Poona's favourite debutantes. The trees were illuminated with Chinese lanterns and the table with Bridah creeper and wavy maiden hair fern—young faces fringed the festive board, the owners of which represented most of the youth and beauty of Poona. How invigorating and health-giving laughter is! Especially when it echoes from the merry lips of youth and at a time, too, for when we are, most of us, all too sad even for tears, and we went back home that night brighter and happier men.

I daresay you have heard of the sudden death from heart disease of Captain Halliday R. E. He passed away on Friday regretted and loved by all who knew him But I must not end my letter by telling you sad news, so let me now ask you to congratulate Tattersall's people with me for the handsome sum of Rs. 1,200 they were able to hand over to Lady Minto's Nursing Fund, as the result of the Cafe Chantant they got up a few short weeks ago.

W. A.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

BRITISH TARIFF REFORM.

LETTER FROM MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

London, Oct. 6.—A letter from Mr. Chamberlain was read yesterday before the Committee of the Tariff Reform League, and in it the right honourable gentleman stated that fiscal reform was now definitely adopted as the programme of one of the great parliamentary parties of the State; it had secured the support of a vast body of public opinion among the electors.

A MISSING EARTHQUAKE.

PROFESSOR MILNE'S REPORT.

LONDON, October 5th.—At the Isle of Wight Observatory, which is presided over by Professor Milne, the eminent English seismologist, a severe earthquake was recorded shortly after 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning last. The disturbance lasted about two hours, but was less violent than on the occasion either of the recent earthquake at San Francisco or of that at Valparaiso.

London, October, 6.—The observatory on the Isle of Wight, under Mr. John Milne, recorded the earthquake shocks located by the Washington Observatory as having occurred in the Indian Ocean, to the westward of Australia. The shocks commenced shortly after 2 a.m. on Tuesday and lasted two hours. It was less violent than those of San Francisco and Valparaiso.

SHOCK RECORDED IN MELBOURNE.

MELBOURNE, October 5th.—The earth tremor felt in New South Wales and Western Australia early this week is shown by the seismograph at the Melbourne Observatory to have extended to Victoria. The film shows several tremors to have taken place at noon on Tuesday, corresponding with the shocks reported from Perth and Sydney. The disturbance commenced at two minutes past 12 p. m. and continued until 2 p. m. The time of greatest intensity was from 10 minutes past 12 to 15 minutes past 12. This shock, however, appears to have been no nearer than one which occurred 20 minutes past 2 a.m. on September 15th—

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

REFRACTORY STUDENTS.

London, Oct. 6.—The students of the Warsaw University have taken advantage of the present opportunity to revive the Polish objections to the compulsory use of the Russian language, and have refused to listen to any lectures delivered in that tongue. The Faculty advise the Government in the circumstances to remove the University to some other place.

A GREAT BOOTY.

A gang of 40 brigands stopped a mail train, containing a large quantity of treasure, while it was passing over a bridge across the River Bjela. They overpowered the guard, stole 250,000 roubles (£25,000) and then escaped.

TREASURE ISLAND DIFFICULTIES.

MYSTERIOUS PROCEEDINGS.

London, Oct. 6.—In connection with the Collis Syndicate expedition, it is reported that the German Government has informed the Cape that the real intention of the treasure-seekers is to use Guano Island as a base for an expedition into Damaraland, where it is believed diamonds abound. The Syndicate denied this. There is legislation in existence to protect Guano Island from prospecting. Dr. Jameson has suggested approved experts being allowed to make a cursory inspection of the island, to facilitate the presenting to Parliament of a petition for removal of the embargo; the shareholders are now considering the situation. According to Reuter the Jameson Government has assured the rival expeditions that equal opportunities will be afforded to both.—*Australian paper.*

ENGLISH TENNIS.

WILDING'S BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

London, Oct. 6.—H A Wilding, the New Zealand champion tennis player, has sailed homewards. He has won in the British Isles and on the Continent 20 out of 21 finals, on Saturday, decisively beating G. A. Caridia by three sets to love in the final of the London Covered Courts singles championship of the Queen's Club. [Last year H. L. Doherty (the holder) beat G. A. Caridia in the final of this event by the same margin as Wilding—three sets to love.]—Ibid.

THE VICEROY IN KASHMIR.

Reception at Srinagar.

A MAGNIFICENT WELCOME

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SRINAGAR, OCTOBER 23.

The Viceroy and Lady Minto and party accompained by Sir Armar Singh to-day at 4 p. m. entered Srinagar by river in state. They were met about two miles outside the town by His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, Sir Francis Younghusband and all the Ministers and officials of the State and Residency. After the above were presented to their Excellencies the Viceroy with the above went on board the State barge on the top of which he sat with the Maharaja on his left and all his staff and the officials of Kashmir seated on either side of him. Lady Minto and the Ladies Elliot following immediately behind in a State parindah.

Seldom have I seen a more imposing sight, the vast multitudes that lined each bank, the display of banners wishing the Viceroy and Lady Minto a long life, the quaint old native town, the houses of which are leaning to one side—the result of earthquakes—and at times the loud cheering for the Viceroy For nearly four miles the barge wended its way through this dense throng, the Viceroy receiving a magnificent reception with which he seemed much pleased

Just beyond the Palace the party disembarked Here a Guard of Honour of Kashmir Imperial Service Troops was drawn up which the Viceroy inspected, after which he drove to the Residency escorted by the Chiefs of the Gilgit Agency and Kashmir Imperial Service Lancers.

THE ALLAHABAD-RAIBARELLI LINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 23.

The Allahabad (Papamau)-Rai-Bareli District line of railway has now been entered in the list of lines, under consideration. It will, when constructed, open up a fertile tract of country and also give Lucknow quicker communication with Allahabad.

THE JUNAGADH CASE.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

Nawab's Final Order and Sentence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, OCTOBER 23.

THE Special Commission appointed to try charges of peculation preferred against Purshotumrai Soonderji Zala, ex-Naib Diwan of Junagadh, has submitted its report to the Nawab Sahib through the Diwan, and the Commission's report and the Nawab's order thereon, published last evening.

The Commissioners in their report, after dwelling in detail, on the evidence recorded before them, came to the conclusion that Purshotumrai was guilty of falsely inducing Vazier Baudinbhai to part with Rs. 1,53,000 on the pretext that they were required in the interest of the State.

His Highness Nawab Rasulkhanji passed orders on the report last evening, in which he accepted the conclusions arrived at by the Commissioners. The Nawab held that the charge was proved not only by documentary evidence by the depositions of witnesses who were before the Court, as also by the answers from the Vazier to the interrogatories put to him by the Commissioner. The Vazier's evidence was, His Highness held, equivocal. It was ordered that Purshotumrai's property in Junagadh, to the extent of Rs. 1,53,000 be confiscated and that he further pay a fine of Rs. 25,000.

In accordance with the last part of the order the property of Purshotumrai in Junagadh has been confiscated.

The following is the report of the Commission:—

The Commissioners, Messrs. J. J. Guzdar and Mr. Dossabhai K. Ghandi, who were appointed by H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh to enquire into charges of speculation, against Mr. Purshotamrai Sonderji Zala, have submitted the following report to his Highness through the Dewan:—

These are proceedings instituted against Mr. Purshotamrai Sundarji Zala, charging him (1) under Sec. 406 of the Local Penal Code, (corresponding to Sec. 403 of the I. P. C.) with dishonest misappropriation or conversion to his own use of a sum of Rs. 1,53,000 belonging to the Junagadh State, and (2) under Sec. 412 of the Local Penal Code (corresponding to Sec. 409 of the I. P. C.) with criminal breach of trust as a public servant of the said sum. It appeares from a representation (being Exhibit 53), submitted to his Highness the Nawab Saheb by Mr. Purshottamrai, who is hereinafter called for the sake of brevity "the accused," that he entered the service of the State in the 1877 A. C., and that, after filling important posts, he was in 1891 A. C. appointed Naib Diwan—a post of great influence and trust in the State,—and that he continued till 1903 in that position.

His late Highness Nawab Bahadurkhanji

Rs. 25,000, Rs. 75,000, and Rs. 3,000 were thus paid to the said firm by the 'Tankshal,' and though they were credited by that firm to Ibrahim Sheth, he does not seem to have had any interest in them personally. Nor was the contract for the perchase of the 56 hundis entered by him, nor were any of them delivered to him. On the contrary, such contract stated, was entered into by the accused, who also received the 56 hundis and transmitted them to Bombay, as we shall presently show. We, have therefore, no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the said three sums of Rs. 25,000, Rs. 75,000 and Rs. 3,000, did not belong to Ibrahim Sheth personally.

We will now deal with the item of Rs. 50,000. We have already stated that Ibrahim Sheth's account with the Tankshal for 1891 and 1893 consisted of very small items, and seems to have related to his own private and personal dealings. His account for the year 1892 (Samvat 1948) also consists of his private and personal dealings so far as regards the small items therein contained. But in this account there appears on the credit side under date Maha Vad 13, Samvat 1948,an item of Rs. 50,000, "paid in cash." Similarly there is an item of Rs. 50,000 on the debit side, under the same date, showing that he purchased from the Tankshal 65 hundis for different sums, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 50,000. Particulars of these 65 hundis are given therein in detail.

The entries in the Tankshal's "Khata" in the books of Ibrahim Sheth for the years Samvat 1947, 1948, and 1949, produced by Ambashanker as above stated, tally in all respects with those in the corresponding "Khata" of Sheth Ibrahim for the said three years produced by Ali Rahimtulla, so far as they relate to all the small items above referred to. But the important items of Rs. 50,000, which appear on the credit and debit sides in Ibrahim Sheth's account in the Tankshal books for 1892 Samvat (1948), do not appear and can in no way be traced in Sheth Ibrahim's own private books. As already stated these books appear to have been carefully kept; and of the sum of Rs. 50,000 which appears on the credit side of the account of Ibrahim Sheth in the Tankshal books for 1892 (Samvat 1948), had been his own private money, it would have also appeared in some shape or form in his own private books of account. Similarly, if the 65 hundies entered on the debit side of the said account had been received by him on his own personal account, they too would have appeared in some way or other in his own private books. Moreover, of the said 65 hundis, 27 for Rs. 15,000 were bought nominally by Ibrahim Sheth from the firm of Kanji Lava, 6 for Rs. 2,000 were similarly bought from the firm of Vandravan Davchand and 6 for Rs. 3,400 were similarly bought from the firm of Sundarji Anandji,

From the evidence of Madhavji Kanji (Exhibit 38), the owner of the firm of Kanji Lava, and from the books of accounts produced by him for the year 1892 (Samvat 1948), it appears that the Sheth, not personally, but as the head in the Tankshal that payment for such hundis was made to that witness by two notes for Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000 respectively (Exhibits 39/1 and 39/2) given to him by Ibrahim Sheth on behalf of the Tankshal on the firm of Vandravan Devchand. These two notes were produced before us by Atheshand Mangalji, the Manager of the firm of Vandravan Devchand, and he deposed that, on paying the Rs. 15,000 to Madhavji Kanji, his firm debited that sum to Ibrahim Sheth as representing the Tankshal, and not to him personally. His firm also sold the said 6 hundis for Rs. 2,000 to Ibrahim Sheth as the head of the Tankshal and not to him personally, and the books of the firm produced by the witness bear out his statements. Sundarji Anandji (Exhibit 40), deposed that he sold 6 hundis for Rs. 3,400 in 1892 (Samvat 1948), to Ibrahim Sheth as reprcsenting the Tanskthal, and not to him personally, and that he received the money in respect of such hundis from the Tankshal, and that he never sold any hundis to Ibrahim Sheth personally for his own use.

The private and personal dealings of Ibrahim Sheth with the Tankshal during the years 1891, 1892, and 1893, (Samvat 1947, 1948, 1949), as shown by the books of the Tankshal on the one hand and of Ibrahim Sheth himself personally on the other hand, were except as to the item of Rs. 50,000 of insignificant amounts. Again, it is to be remembered that the item of Rs. 50,000 on the credit and debit sides were entered in his account in the Tankshal books alone, and that too on the same date, while there is no trace or any corresponding item in his own books, and he never made any claim to this sum or to any of the hundis representing the same. Moreover we must bear in mind that the name of Ibrahim Sheth was used in regard to the transaction for the 56 hundis for Rs. 1,03,000 as the head of and representing the Tankshal and not in his personal capacity. From these facts coupled with the evidence of Madhavji Kanji, Abhechand Mangalji and Sundarji Anandji we have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion,that the Rs. 50,000, represented by the 65 hundis was not the property of Ibrahim Sheth personally. We are strenghened in this conclusion by the fact that these 65 hundis came into the hands of the accused and were sent by him to his brother Narsingprasad in Bombay. This fact is clearly established by the list which was brought along with the books of the Bombay firm of Narsingprasad from Rajkot and was handed over to the City Magistrate as deposed to by Fatehdin Abdulla (Exhibit 32.)

OWNERSHIP OF THE MONEY.

Having now established that neither the Rs. 1,03,000 nor Rs. 50,000 belonged to Ibrahim Sheth personally, although the transactions relating to them appear in his name, we will now proceed to consider whether these sums belonged to the Vazir Saheb Bahaudinbhai. Numahomad Kasam (Exhibit 44) has produced before us the Vazir Saheb's books for the year 1892 (Samvat 1948). These books contain an account headed in Gujerati and to the effect, "Khata of Khas Tankshal by the hand of Sheth Ibrahim Ismael," and another account headed, "Account Sheth Ibrahim Ismael relating to the villages managed through him." The latter account is confined exclusively to the receipts and disbursement by Ibrahim Sheth of the revenues of certain villages belonging to the Vazir Saheb. The heading of the first mentioned account bears out our statement contained in paragraph 8 ante. That account contains all the dealing and transactions between the Tankshal and the Vazir Saheb including an item of Rs. 2,50,000 with which we shall presently deal. But it contains no item in any way connected with either of the said two sums of Rs. 1,03,000, and Rs. 50,000, or with any of the 56 and 65 hundis above mentioned.

The Tankshal's account in the Vazir Saheb's said books shows that in that year, 250 currency notes of Rs. 1,000, each were received by him from the Tankshal. The entries relating to these notes give their numbers. Among the books handed over to the City Magistrate as above stated is one headed in Gujerati to the effect entries of notes in the book of and marked by us "Z" for identification. It contains a list of 153 currency notes, which are alleged to have been obtained by the Bombay firm of Narsing-prasad with the proceed of the said 56 and 65 hundis respectively, and gives the numbers and other particulars of those notes. We have compared the numbers of the 53 currency notes with those of the said 260 currency notes, and find that such numbers are altogether different. It may therefore be safely said that the transaction relating to the 250 currency notes has nothing whatever to do with the 153 currency notes alleged to have been obtained with the proceeds of the said hundis. The books of the Tankshal produced by Ali Rahimtoola, as already stated, contain an account of Vazir Saheb and that account tallies in all respects with the Tankshal's account in the private books of the Vazir Saheb, and does not contain any entry relating in the remotest way to either of the said two sums of Rs. 1,03,000 and Rs. 50,000 or to any parts thereof or to any of the hundis bought therewith. It is therefore clear from these accounts that neither of the said two items of Rs. 1,03,000 and Rs. 50,000 belonged to the Vazir Saheb as his private property.

Even if the matter had rested here, we do not think we should have had any hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the said two sums of Rs. 1,03,000 and Rs. 50,000, making together Rs 1,53,000 did not belong either to Ibrahim Sheth or to the Vazir Saheb, and that under the circumstances above stated, such money were the property of the State. The matrer, however, is clinched by the evidence or interrogatories given by the Vazir Saheb (Exhibit 51). He has stated that the accused, shortly after the death of Nawab Bahadurkhanji, received Rs. 1,52,000 of State money under the pretext that it was required for promoting the interests of the State, and that it did not belong to the Vazir Saheb himself. For the reasons above stated, we have come to the conclusion, that the said two sums of Rs. 1,03,000 and Rs. 50,000 with which 56 and 65 hundis, making in all 121 hundis were bought, were the property of the State, and were not the property of Vazir Saheb, as alleged by the accused.

WHERE THE HUNDIS WENT.

We will now consider how the said 121 hundis were dealt with. As we have above shown, the accused admits that he received those hundis and sent them to Bombay to the firm of his brother Narsing Prasad. The dealings of the latter with the hundis when they were received and with the proceeds thereof, as disclosed by the books of his firm for 1892 Samvat 1948) sent by the accused from Rajkot, appear to us somewhat extraordinary and calculated to create grave suspicion, Although the firm kept a book called Exhibit E, in which all "hundis" received by the firm were entered, the 121 "hundis" in question were entered there in but in a separate book called which we have marked Exhibit C, and, if the evidence of Jamnadas Purshotam (Exhibit 36) is to be believed, were in the first instance entered on a loose sheet of paper written in pencil which was afterwards copied into Exhibit C, again anonymous account headed was created in the firm's books and the moneys received in respect of the said "hundis" and the dealings therewith were entered to the credit and debit of such account. Mr. Narsingprasad in his evidence given in some previous proceedings in Junagadh courts (Exhibit 50) admits that this account was a secret account and that the sum of Rs. 1,53,000 was withdrawn by him and "paid to the person to whom it belonged."

We do not propose to go minutely into Narsingprasad's dealings with the moneys, the proceeds of the said "hundis." Suffice it to say that after using the moneys for various purposes of his own, such as buying mill-shares, making advances on mill-shares and making various payments thereout he, on 23rd April, 1892 Chyitra Vad 11 1948, obtained 153 currency notes of Rs 1,000 each, and bought a cash box for Rs 40 in order to bring those notes with him to Junagadh, for which place he started on the [illegible]. At the end of the year 1948 1892 there was a balance of Rs 131-15-0 to the debit of the anonymous account, which was carried over in the books for 1949 to an account headed suspense Account and the end of that year substantially the same balance was carried over into the books for 1950 to the same account, and afterwards written off. Narsingprasad must have arrived in Junagadh, presumably with the 153 currency notes, on or about the 25th of April, 1892, and from that day to this all trace of those notes has been lost.

Now if the 121 hundis represented moneys belonging to the Vazir Saheb and had been sent to Bombay for the innocent purposes of procuring currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each for his use, where was the necessity for so much secrecy and for the tortous dealings with the proceeds of those hands disclosed by the firms books for 1948? If the moneys belonged to the Vazir Saheb and the anonymous accunt was really his account, who was not the debit balance of Rs. 138-15 recovered from him, instead of its being transferred to suspense account in the two subsequent years, and afterwards written off? From these facts it is evident that the moneys did not belong to the Vazir Sahib to the knowledge of the accused and his brother, and were sent to Bombay merely in order to throw dust into the Vazir Sahib's eyes, and under the pretence, as he has deposed, of "promoting the interests of the State," and that such interests either could not be promoted or were never intended to be promoted by any honest use of that money in Bombay: and large sum was secretly brought back to Junagadh in the convenient shape of currency notes and misappropriated by the accused. It was certainly never returned or accounted for to the Vazir Sahib as he has deposed, or to the State.

CONCLUSION.

For the reasons above stated we are reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the accused has dishonestly misappropriated and converted to his own use the said sum of Rs. 1,53,000, and we find him guilty on the charge under Sec. 406 of the local Penal Code. But we do not think the accused has committed an offence under Sec. 412 in as much as it appears from the evidence of the Vazirsaheb that he did not entrust the accused with the money, but was induced to allow him to draw that money from the State under a false pretence, and as we think his offence comes not so much under Sec. 412 of the local Penal Code as under Sec. 418 thereof,

J. J. GAZDAR
D. K. GANDHI.

19th October, 1906.

THE HAZUR FIRMAN.

PURESHOTTAMRAI'S PROPERTY CONFISCATED.

UPON this report, the following Hazur firman signed by Mr. Abbas Ali Baig, the Dewan, has been issued:—

"His Highness the Nawab Saheb has carefully considered the documentary and oral evidence recorded by the Commission appointed to inquire into certain charges of peculation against Purushottamrai Sundarji Zala, late Naib Dewan, and the Commissioners' lucid and reasoned judgment submitted through the Dewan with their report, dated the 19th instant. His Highness fully concurs in the conclusions of the Commission, which are amply sustained by the clear, consistent and convincing evidence the Commissioners have discussed in detail in their judgment.

"The record abundantly establishes that in the Samvat year 1948 (1892 A.C.) Purushottamarai Sundarji Zala, who was then Naib Dewan, removed to Bombay Rs. 1,53,000 from the treasury of his late Highness Bahadurkhanji under false pretences, and entered the amount in a secret "khata" in the books of his brother Narsinhprasad Sundarji Zala. The amount was subsequently invested in certain mill shares, &c., and eventually brought back to Junagadh in the convenient form of 153 currency notes of Rs. 1000 each, and misappropriated by the accused. There is not an item of evidence in the books and documents found in the house of the accused that any part of the sum of Rs. 1,53,000 was used for the alleged purpose of "promoting the interests of the State," nor has the money been paid back into the treasury in any form. The charge of peculation against the late Naib Dewan is thus clearly established.

"Every reasonable facility was afforded to Purushottamrai to appear before the Commissioners to make his defence, and even his futile objections to the constitution of the Commission were obviated; but he elected to adopt a defiant attitude, to advance an unreasonable claim to be tried by Judges of his own chooring, and to confine his defence to the assertional contained in his representation to the Dewan dated 28th July, 1906, (Exhibit 29). In that representation he narrowed down his defence to two simple issues, viz., (1) that the money was Vazier Bahauddinbhai's private property, and (2) that it was returned to the latter in the shape of currency notes, The Vazier evidence (Exhibit 51) gives an emphatic and unequivocal denial to both these allegations and his books which are systematically kept bear out his statements on oath. Even if Bahauddinbhai's testimony, which, considered with Exhibit 29, would by itself warrant the conviction of Purushottamrai of the offence of criminal misappropriation of Rs. 1,53,000, be left out of consideration, the chain of circumstantial evidence, which is mainly documentary and perfectly unimpeachable is sufficiently strong and complete to establish his guilt conclusively "His Highness is pleased to order that the movable and immovable property of Purushottamrai Sondarji Zala, equal in value to the amount Rs. 1,53000 he is proved to have embezzled be confiscated and that he should also pay a fine of Rs. 25,000.

"The Nawab Saheb trust that the facts, which the enquiry has laid bare to the public view, and the sentence passed upon the accused, will serve the twofold purpose of conveying a salutary and deterrent warning to scheming self-seekers of his type and of showing how utterly baseless was the sinister insinuation against the integrity of British officials implied in the plausible phrase " " which is understood in a specialized sense in Kathiawad.

By Huzur order.
Sd. M. A. BAIG.
Dewan of Junagadh.

21st October, 1906.

The following telegram was sent to the Nawab of Junagadh on Monday by Messrs. Dikshit, Dhunji Shah and Soonder Das, Solicitors of Purshotumrai:—

His Highness Sir Rasulkhanji K. C. S., Nawab Saheb of Junagad.

Our client regrets that all his requests for his securing a fair trial have been persistently rejected and he was practically denied the opportunity of cross examining witnesses by refusal to allow him to answer charges by Counsel. The faulty and partial constitution of the Commission was so flagrantly transparent that it had to be twice amended under various excuses. Though it was constituted on the model of the British Act 37 of 1850 that model was designedly departed from in one particular whereby the officer charged was permitted to plead by his Counsel and the terms of this Commission's constitution were so framed as to require his presence which it was what his enemies wanted to secure for purposes mentioned in our previous telegram. The name of the most important witness the Vazier on whose alleged answers Counsel relied as rendering other evidence unnecessary was not even included in the list of witnesses which it was incumbent upon the prosecution to exhibit before the trial under Section 10 of the Act and copied in the resolution. It was left to the Commission's ostensible to discover the importance of his evidence and to put hole and corner questions to be answerd by him under circumstances affording no guarantee of his free will or knowledge not knowing to read or write. Even then his evidence totally uncorroborated and not borne out by evidence of documents and account books produced. Commission misled as to what was Tankshal and its transactions. If State money no paper or book or entry produced from State or Khangi accounts to prove that ex-Vazier had various other monies changed into notes exactly like this and that circumstance suppressed. Counsel allowed to introduce irrelevant matter about allegations of bribes totally unsupported by a shred of evidence simply to prejudice our client before public, unable to see through these tactics. All this bears out how Commission behaved. We therefore beg once more to request your Highness not to accept the Report of an inquiry held under circumstances altogether precluding fair trial but give him proper opportunity of meeting charges before a properly constituted tribunal which treatment we venture to submit this, long and faithful service to the State is entitled to.

THE DEATH OF AKBAR.

An Enquiry into its Cause.

No. II.

There are only two methods of testing the accuracy of an event, namely, Tradition and Ratiocination. Tradition is the handing down of the account of an event through the medium of the individual who was a personal witness of that event: the chain of Tradition ought to be closely traceable from this individual to the last narrator, and in addition the trustworthiness and veracity of the several narrators must have been minutely enquired into and tested. Ratiocination signifies the analysis of an event by means of the laws of induction and deduction. The following is a brief synopsis of these laws:—

I. Whether the event in question is possible according to the laws of nature?

II. Whether the general tendency and habits of a people, in the period in which the event occurred, were in harmony or incompatible with its occurrence?

III. Whether the strength of the testimony in support of the event is proportionate to the abnormality of the said event?

IV. How far the narrator has had recourse to conjecture and presumption in his description of the incident which he gives as a matter of fact?

V. Whether the form in which the narrator has related the event is a perfect impression of it, or whether the presumption is that he has not been able to show both sides of the picture and has failed to delineate all the features of the event?

VI. Whether the degree and nature of the change that have been wrought in Tradition by the lapse of time and the different systems of rehearsal adopted by different narrators has been taken into calculation?

Mr. Karkaria raises the following issues in his paper:—

1. We possess no sufficient account of the manner of Akbar's death, because all the great historians of Akbar—Nizamuddin, Bandini, and Abul Fazl—died before their master, and consequently we have to put up with the inferior account of Jehangir, which ought not to be accepted implicitly.

2. Jehangir says that Akbar suffered from indigestion, but surely it could not have lasted long, and indigestion is certainly not fatal.

3. De Laet, on the testimony of Broeke, states that Akbar was in the habit latterly of quietly removing obnoxious nobles at his court by giving them poisoned pills to be taken in his presence whilst he took harmless pills himself, and that having once wanted to kill Ghazi Khan in this way, by a misadventure, he gave Ghazi Khan the harmless pill and took the poisoned one himself.

4. The narrative of Broeke receives confirmation from Manucci and Sir Thomas Herbert, and, in an independent way, from the chronicles of the Bundi State, as given by Tod, in which it is stated that Akbar wanted to poison Raja Man Singh but unwittingly poisoned himself and thus died ingloriously.

5. This clears up the mystery which the Persian writers, who were flatterers, took pains to cover up, as they rightly thought that such a cause would damage the memory of their dead master.

6. The only conclusion is that the poison theory is true, and that the great and good Akbar had degenerated in his latter days and stooped to several things unworthy of him in his best days, and of this fact he (Mr. Karkaria) is convinced by a deep study of original contemporary authorities, other than merely Persian, of Akbar's reign.

I am afraid Mr. Karkaria has made up his mind to believe in no account of the incident in question, however reasonable and trustworthy, which is of Muslim origin. He asserts that the Persian writers who have given an account of Akbar's death, were flatterers who took pains to cover up the real cause, as they rightly thought that such a cause would damage the memory of their dead master. If Socrates, with his severe system of cross-questioning, were now living, he would have deeply wounded the vanity of Mr. Karkaria by abruptly asking him what he meant by flattery when he said that the Persian historians flattered the dead Akbar. To flatter, the Great Disputant would have urged, means to soothe with praise and servile attentions, to please with false hopes or undue praise. But to soothe whom? To please whom? Surely not the ghost of a dead person, the sentient and perceptive part of whose existence has perished and who is indifferent as to the memory which he leaves behind? The inexorable Teacher of words would then have forced Mr. Karkaria to admit that whatever the sentiment that inspired the Persian historians in relating the manner of Akbar's death as they have done, it was decidedly not flattery but something else.

Mr. Karkaria deplores the fact that all the great historians of Akbar, who could have thrown some light upon the manner of Akbar's death and its cause, died before their master. But there was nothing in the personality of Nizamuddin, Abdal Qadir Badauni, and Abul Fazl to render them immune from Mr Karkaria's sweeping assertion as to the adulatory predilections of Persian writers. If Farishta and Khafi Khan—the former of whom was Akbar's contemporary and is looked upon by a consensus of opinion as one of the most trustworthy historians—were capable of carrying on their obsequious flattery to such an extreme as to cover up the alleged inglorious mode of Akbar's death by a false statement, what was to prevent Abul Fazl, Badauni, and Nizamuddin, the courtiers of Akbar, from turning sycophants likewise if they had survived their royal master. In any case, therefore, Mr. Karkaria could not have obtained a correct account of the manner of Akbar's death, if he is to say, an account which tallied with his views.

But surely a person of Mr. Karkaria's literary attainments and historical research ought to know that the author of the "Tarikh-i-Farista," in spite of his being of Persian extraction, disdained to stoop to the servile flattery which is imputed to his race. His immortal work bears ample traces of the truth with which he presented history, unbiassed by personal predilictions. He was attached to the rival Court of Bijapur, and Ibrahim Adil Shah, the King of that principality, had heaped favours upon him. Yet this did not prevent him from publishing his master's foibles, and he honestly mentions the inglorious manner of the death of Ibrahim, who was stabbed by a handsome eunuch whom he wanted to use for immoral purposes. Can such a candid and plain-spoken historian, who refrains from concealing the black memory of his own master under a white varnish, be accused of suppressing the true account of the contemporaneous death of Akbar, to whom he was bound by no ties either of fear or gratitude? It would appear that the Bijapur Court deputed Farishta to wait upon the Emperor Jehangir with the object of expressing to him the sympathies of that Court at the sad bereavement which he had suffered in the death of his imperial father, and also of conveying to the Emperor the felicitations of the Bijapur Durbar on his accession to the imperial throne. Farishta proceeded on his mission and overtook Jehangir at Lahore on that monarch's way to Kashmir. It was on the basis of the material which he gathered in those parts that he wrote his account of Akbar's death which is this:—

"In the early part of the month of Zihijj, 1013 Hijra, prince Danial died of drunkenness at Burhanpur. The death of two sons, one after another, Murad and Danial, weighed heavily upon Akbar, and his health began to give way gradually till he died on Wednesday, the 13th of Jamadiussani, 1314 Hijri."

It will presumably be observed that Farishta's account is too brief and hardly throws any light upon the point at issue. But should be remembered that a historian is not a medical practitioner who is called upon to write a history of his patient's disease and to keep a daily clinical chart. We can only draw inferences in such cases, and the only inference that can be drawn from Farishta's account is this: Akbar died a natural death, caused in the first place by worry and mental affliction, and not by poison; for if the poison theory were true, rumours must have been afloat about it at the time of Akbar's death, when Farishta was present on the spot and the affair must have come to his knowledge. As, however, Farishta does not say anything about poison, it is certain that at the time in question nobody said anything about it, but that the story originated later on in the fertile brain of a busy nobody.

In this connection, we should not lose sight of the fact that Akbar's religious innovations, which aimed at the establishment of a system of religious belief essentially differing in character and ritual from the practices of Islam, had estranged him from a number of orthodox Musalmans, who regarded him as a rank heretic. Many a Muslin historian of his own age, as well as of succeeding times, would have accordingly been only too ready to pick holes in his character if any were to be found. Far from being anxious to hush up an ugly incident in the latter part of Akbar's life, these men would have been only too glad to expose it and thus wreak a sort of vengeance upon the memory of a ruler who threatened to undermine the principles of Islam. Had Akbar died of self-administered poison, they would have attributed his inglorious end to divine retribution. Farishta and Khafi Khan were just such men, and the fact that their writings contain nothing which points to Mr. Karkaria's conclusion—that Akbar degenerated in his latter days and stooped to several things unworthy of him in his best days—vitiates this conclusion.

More lucid and not less trustworthy is the testimony of Khafi Khan, the great historian who flourished in the time of Shahjahan and Aurangzeb. His memorable work, the Muntakhib-ul-Lubab, was a posthumous publication—Aurangzeb having put an interdiction upon the dissemination of such literature—and consequently he could have no motive in suppressing or distorting a fact of which, in all probability, he was in a position to have the fullest knowledge and which he states in the following clear words:—

"News was received in these days of the premature death of Danial, who had scarcely been married more than a year. His Majesty, hearing this fatal news, which a short while ago had been preceded by the heartrending intelligence of the youthful prince Murad's early death, was prostrated with grief. These mental afflictions were succeeded by physical ailments, and he contracted a fever which grew more and more violent. No remedies were of any avail till it was manifest that the sun of His Majesty's life must set."

Muhammad Sharif Motamad Khan, the author of the Iqbal Namah-i-Jehangiri, to whom Jehangir entrusted the task of recording his memoirs after the first seventeen years of his reign, speaks of Akbar's death in the following terms:—

"On the 12th of Aban, in the year 50 of Akbar, His Majesty grew indisposed. All, the most skilful physician of his age, at His Majesty's express commands, undertook the treatment. He did not give any medicine to the royal patient for eight days, thinking that the force of the malady would perchance spend itself in due course. As, however, the disease continued with ever-increasing intensity, he prescribed medicine on the 9th day and continued his treatment for ten days. Every effort on his part, however, proved futile and the malady culminated in diarrhœa, which no remedy could stop. The patient grew weaker and weaker every hour and the disease got the better of him. On the 19th day Ali stopped his treatment, and fearing to excite the anger of the Emperor's household, who might try to injure him, he left Akbar in the last agony and fled to the protection of Shaikh Farid."

Those who have read the delightful autobiography of the Emperor Jehangir are presumably aware that the royal author wrote his memoirs for the first seventeen years of his reign, after which the infirmities of age and frequent indispositions compelled him to delegate the task to Motamad Khan, who brought up the Tuzak to the 19th year of his master's reign. The events of the next four years were recorded by another nobleman of the Court of Jehangir named Mirza Muhammad Hadi, who subsequently edited the book by adding to it an introduction by himself. To present a life-size portrait of Jahangir, the incorporation of this introduction, which discusses the main events of Jahangir's life from the time of his birth to that of his accession, was considered necessary by the Mirza, as Jehangir's Tuzak opens abruptly with the date of his ascending the imperial throne. The introduction makes the following mention of the death of Akbar:—

"On Monday, the 20th Jamadi-ul-Awwal, 1014 Hijri, His Majesty fell sick. He had a violent attack of fever and eventually diarrhœa appeared. Ali, the court physician, undertook treatment and Shahjahan (then Prince Khurram) looked after his sick grandfather. All possible remedies were tried, but the malady grew more and more obstinate till the sufferer passed away on the 13th of Jamadi-us-sani, 1014 Hijri."

It is evidently to these remarks that Mr. Karkaria contemptuously refers as "Jehangir's inferior account," for, as far as my poor knowledge of the Tuzak-i-Jehangiri goes, the Emperor has not personally given a description of Akbar's death with "lavish details." He only throws a sidelight upon the event by mentioning it incidentally, which of course corroborates all that the other historians have stated.

Apart from all this, however, Mr. Karkaria's verdict condemning the Tuzak-i-Jehangiri as "inferior" is very amusing. The world requires a more tenable ground on which to rest the alleged inferiority of Jehangir's account than the sweet will and pleasure of Mr. Karkaria.

To use the words of Professor Shibli, one of the principal characteristics of the Tuzak-i-Jehangiri is that it is a true and veracious picture of the events therein described. Every word of the book is in itself an incontrovertible proof of the author's disinclination to misrepresent facts. He is ignorant of the art of hypocrisy and is unable to suggest a falsehood or suppress a truth. If he commits a sin he openly avows it, and if he does a virtuous and commendable deed he takes pride in it. He is all that a plain-spoken and honest man ought to be. Gladwin's estimate of his character bespeaks the impartial critic. He says:—"Tazak-i-Jehangiri is universally admired for the purity, elegance, and simplicity of the style and he (Jehangir) appears in general to have exposed his own follies and weaknesses with great candour and fidelity." The limited space at my disposal does not permit me to offer an apology for Jehangir or to refute the charges of indolence, weakness of will, and voluptuousness which Mr. Karkaria, presumably in blindly following some of the thoughtless and unsympathetic European authors, has chosen to level at Jehangir. What I want to point out is that a man like Jehangir, who causes Abul Fazl to be put to death yet does not shrink from avowing it; who admits with repentance that he ordered a poor dependant of his court to be slain and three other wretches to be decapitated who had the misfortune to step in between himself and a *Sambhar*, while he was taking aim at it, thus spoiling his sport; who gives, as it were, a psychological analysis of his mind and of all that he saw or heard with the utmost truthfulness and impartiality—I say such a man could not possibly have suppressed a thrilling event like the death of his father by self-administered poison, had such an event taken place. He could not possibly have any motive in concealing the incident, especially when it is remembered that the penal ethics of those days justified such punishments as decapitation, trampling under elephants' feet, death by torture, and other cruelties at which the modern age is horrified, but for the early abolition of which credit is due to Jehangir. Under these conditions, Akbar's removal of obnoxious noblemen of his court by poison must have been regarded with supreme complacence and his accidental death could not have detracted from his glory. Therefore, in contravention of the suggestion of Mr. Karkaria, the Persian historians could not possibly have had any occasion to stoop to flattery and save the memory of their dead master in obloquy. Least of all could the charge be preferred against Jehangir, the imperial autocrat who would not flatter even himself.

(To be continued).

HIS HIGHNESS THE AGA KHAN.

His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan performed an interesting ceremony in Bombay before leaving for Ootacamund, where he will stay for some time for the benefit of his health. The ceremony was in connection with the opening, with His Highness's auspicious hands, of the new premises built by Mr. Haji Ahmed Devjee and Brothers, high class furniture dealers, in Furniture Bazar Street. The new building was profusely decorated with banerets, bunting, flowers and evergreens. Chairs were arranged outside the building for the convenience of the guests; and the third storey of the house was selected for the performance of the ceremony, where an ornamental gilt seat was specially provided for His Highness. A large number of prominent Mahomedan gentlemen were present on the occasion, among others being Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Kt., the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the Bombay agent of the Amir of Kabul, Messrs. Cowasjee Dadabhoy Dubash, Currimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, Sayid Mohiuddin, Khan Saheb Kazi Mahomed Ali Moorgay, Mr. Cassamali Jairazbhoy, Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, barrister-at-law, Messrs. Goolam Husain Allana, Shivjee Nathoo, Peerbhoy Rahim, Haji Yoosoo; Haji Ismail, Abdoolabhoy Khandwani, Kazi Londay, Messrs. Oosman Jamal, Haji Karim Mahomed, Abai Shah, Valibhoy Kadurbhoy, J. Narayen Sittaram, Meherali Parpia, Merwanjee Bana, Joomabhoy Shariff, Haji Jackeria, Ahmed Patel, Dr. Rajaballi Ramjee Lakhdir, etc.

His Highness the Aga Khan, on his arrival, was heartily welcomed by Mr. Haji Ahmed Devjee and brothers, the whole assembly standing. Before the ceremony commenced, Mr. Kassam Ahmed Devjee, addressing His Highness, tendered the warmest acknowledgments of himself and his brothers and family for His Highness's favour and kindness to them. Similar favour and kindness were shown them when His Highness took the trouble of coming and opening, about a year and a half ago, the Sanitarium built by them at Porebunder. The thanks of them and of the whole *jamat* were also due to His Highness for coming to perform the present ceremony even after the fatigues of a long journey to Bombay. His Highness then formally performed the ceremony of declaring the building open after which shawls and other presents were given to Mr. Merwanjee Bana, the architect, and to mistress and other artisans. The assembly then adjourned for refreshments on a lower story of the building.

Afternoon Tea

is never more dainty and inviting than when accompanied by a few delicious cakes and scones, so easily made by using

BROWN & POLSON'S

raising powder

'Paisley Flour'

(TRADE MARK.)

Useful recipes with every tin.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

QUEEN VICTORIA SETS A FASHION.

"Many of the latest millinery models are made in the exact style of the favourite hats of Queen Victoria of Spain," says our Paris lady correspondent "very large in the brim, and with the slightest possible droop back and front. These hats almost always have full crowns, and are loaded with handsome feathers. They are, of course, only suitable for occasions of ceremony and could not be worn with morning frocks. On one hand one sees the immensely large, full crown which came into favour as the end of the summer season; on the other hand some of the new hats are flat as plates, with all the trimming arranged on the high bandeau, which raises the hat at the back and left side. In the studio of a very famous milliner I saw a hat of this order the other afternoon. It was literally a large plateau of black silk beaver, with a broad satin ribbon in brilliant shade of cherry passed across the top and through the flat brim, the ends being tied on the bandeau underneath. There were several bunches of small black grapes on the bandeau towards the front and a magpie cleverly poised over them, with its beak bent down as though it was about to help itself to a luscious meal."

TOQUES IN FAVOUR.

"Most women will be pleased to hear that the small 'smart' toque is coming into favour again. For some time past the neat-looking little toque, ever dear to the heart of the pretty Parisienne, has been rather neglected. We have had toque with us, of course, but they have been of a large and rather elaborate order, not the neat little-arrangement in felt and velvet, which makes such a fitting crown for tailor-made costumes." There is a great vogue also for the Bird of Paradise just now, and toques formed of this bird, with head complete, mounted on white marabout, and large flat muffs of marabout, over which the bird's head and plumage are lightly spread, are quite new and perfectly charming. A pretty hat had a wreath of chalk-white lilies around the crown—these flowers are amongst the favoured ones this autumn. Sometimes they are mixed with their own foliage, and sometimes they have the foliage of shaded velvet from pale greens to browns. A mauve reindeerette, a novelty in motoring hats, had a small Persian designed scarf simply tied in a bow at the side, and was extremely fascinating. An uncurshable wide turned-up brimmed grey felt, with soft red scarf, is very effective.

REVIVAL OF THE WAISTCOAT.

The autumn models include everything that the demands of fashion and taste require, and each design seems to have a charm and an individuality of its own. The waistcoat is apparently to be an important feature of the street costume, although in many cases it takes the form of an inconspicuous detail in velvet matching the costume or embroidery in a contrasting colour. Checked velvet waistcoats are very smart, but the striped flannel effects are the most popular. A smart little coat and skirt costume in navy faced cloth had a separate waistcoat of cream flannel with pale blue stripes. Another three-piece costume was of navy blue cloth, with three-quarter length coat, and a waistcoat of pale blue and white check flannel. The waistcoat was made in the severe doublebreasted style; its only trimming consisting of straps of blue silk braid and two rows of silver buttons. A tailor made waistcoat of white velvet, with dark blue velvet buttons, had much individuality about it, and the mixed tweeds are very effective when worn with velvet waistcoats in a contrasting shade. Pockets play an important part on the tailor-made gowns, and upon their shape and adjustment the originality of the coat often depends. Little pockets of braid on the waistcoats are extremely pretty. Strapping is also very popular, and the soft faced cloths lend themselves admirably to this smart trimming.

FROM RANGOON TO SRINAGAR.

"The Romantic East: Burma, Assam, and Kashmir," by Walter Del Mar, has just been published.

There is no apparent reason why Mr. Del Mar should give a fancy title to the record of his journeys in Burma, Assam, and Kashmir. Other parts of the Indian Empire which he described in an earlier volume are quite as romantic. However, his present work will serve as a supplement to his "India of To-day," and will doubtless appeal to the reader who wants something more entertaining than a guide-book and not quite so heavy as the standard works which have been written about the three countries named. The author, on the whole, is an accurate observer, and his reminiscences of travel are usually worth recording. On the other hand, his history is not always unimpeachable. He says, for instance, that when the English took Burma "they found a free race who had not, as in India, been previously subdued by foreign invaders." The construction of this sentence is slightly obscure, but it means, we suppose, that, unlike the race of India proper, the Burmese had never before been conquered. But a Burmese dynasty was overthrown by the Mongols in the reign of Kubla Khan; and at one time a considerable part of Burma was subject to Shan rulers. That the Burmese were always "a conquering race" till we appeared on the scene is, in fact, a statement very wide of the truth. Mr. Del Mar went up the Irawadi to Mandalay and Bhamo; but, strange to say, he has little to tell us about Amarapura, except the view is extremely picturesque. He is careful to note, however, that Myitkyina is pronounced so as to rhyme with Kitchener—a fact which suggests the idea that President Roosevelt might be asked to revise the spelling of Burmese place names. At Bhamo the traveller saw a "most unique" costume worn by women from the country east of Mogok, who were arrayed in large cloth turbans, singlebreasted jackets trimmed with cowries and beads, and trousers. When he was in Mandalay he found the society of the place much agitated by a circular relating to the Burmese "wives" of Government officials; but, as he refrains from dilating on the subject, we may imitate his reticence, though such circulars are not without romantic associations.

The romance of Assam, Mr. Del Mar remarks, is "a purely commercial one, connected with the tea industry," and he gives a good account of the tea gardens. The enlargement of the province into a Lieutenant-Governorship is only mentioned incidentally, and hardly anything is said about the agitation which that measure has provoked. More space is devoted to Kashmir, though the author acknowledges that he saw very little of the enchanted valley during his short stay. He fears that before long it will be spoilt by the railway, and urges his readers to go there before the inevitable desecration of the country.

GEORGE WASHINGTON II.

Amusing Incident at Boston.

Mr. Roosevelt's son, Theodore, has just been the hero of an incident which is not without its amusing side. Some Harvard students were skylarking on Boston common, and in the course of their gambols they managed to hurt a constable who tried to interfere with them. On the appearance of the patrol they fled, but the police arrested young Mr. Roosevelt and three others and took them on the "hurry-up" wagon to the police station.

When brought before the magistrate, Theodore explained that he had not attempted to escape because he was merely an innocent bystander, and, in fact, would be only too glad to testify against the policeman's assailants. The magistrate, who appeared to be much moved by the gravity

BY THE WAY.

ST. JAMES'S PARK LAKE.

WAYFARERS through St. James's Park during the past week or two have noticed that the lake has been emptied and that the thick deposit of weeds and mud is being—rather slowly—cleared away. The lake and its colony of waterfowl owe their existence to King Charles II., who set himself to replant and beautify the park, which had been formed and walled in by Henry VIII. Before Charles's day it was a wild-deer park, with a number of small ponds. These were thrown into a rectilinear canal, which forms a prominent feature in all views of the park until the beginning of the nineteenth century. Charles II., who delighted in birds, made a decoy for ducks on the island, where (in 1840) the Ornithological Society built its lodge. Later the enclosure was rearranged, and the straight lines of the canal gave place to the pleasant irregularity of the lake as we have it to-day.

"THE RUINED DOCTORS."

Doctors, it appears, are at present passing through bad times. During the last three years, the *British Medical Journal* tells us, their incomes have fallen off 25 per cent. In explanation thereof our contemporary says:—We belive the chief causes to have been, first, the gradual dying down of the epidemic of influenza, which in 1900 caused a mortality of over 16,000, but in 1904 killed only 5,694, and, together with this subsidence of epedemic sickness, we have had mild winters, accompanied by a decrease of the type of illness which we may call "seasonable." The second cause is the depression of trade, resulting partly from the frightful cost of the war, which was felt most acutely after the extraordinary war expenditure had ceased and trade had returned to its normal channels and partly the normal reflux after the highwater mark that trade had reached just before the war. If these statements are true, the public can only hope that the "bad times" of the doctors may continue.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

The Church Congress, which opens at Barrow-in-Furness on Tuesday next, is the forty-sixth of the series which has been held. The first assembly of the sort was called at Cambridge in 1861, at the instance of Archdeacon Emery, who is still alive and on active "Father" at each succeeding Congress. There has once before been a visit to the diocese of Carlisle, that being in 1884, when the Cathedral City was the centre, and the fact that Barrow has been selected for the present meeting is proof of the recognition of the greater importance of Barrow in the social and religious problem.

THE PLANT OF ACHILLES

Yarrow, which has taken possession of the two lawns in front of the British Museum and refuses to quit, probable claims that position through a therapeutic fame of quite classical antiquite. It was with yarrow that Achilles healed the wounds of his soldiers, whence the generic name—*Achillea*—is derived. Oddly enough, Highlanders who never heard of the fleet-footed warrior make an ointment from this plant—formerly known as "knight's milfoil"—for the same purpose. Orkney islanders dispel melancoly with milfoil-tea. Much nearer home, yarrow figured largely among the materia medica of the old Hermit of Hainaunt—"Dr." Dido Bell—who was lately compelled to "leave his little wooden ihut" in the forest by the London County Council.

THE PATENT MEDICINE TRAFFIC.

The sale of patent medicines in this country is very great. The *Lancet* gives figures showing the face value of the medicines as represented by the value of the stamps sold for one year. The figures are as follow:

Number of packages.	Full value per package.	Total face value.
31,322,832	1s. 1½d.	£1,761,909
7,222,432	2s. 9d.	631,963
1,154,092	4s. 6d.	259,670
134,357	11s. 0d.	73,896
14,808	22s. 0d.	16,288
12,625	33s. 0d.	20,831
39,861,146	—	£2,764,557

The sale of patent medicines for the year under consideration averaged therefore, more than one package for each inhabitant of this country, with a face value of over £2,750,000 sterling. The *Lancet* calls the traffic "nefarious." Perhaps it is. But leaders in the medical profession occasionally prescribe patent medicines for their patients all the same.

THE PAPAL INDEX.

When Pope Sixtus V. determined to bring out an Italian Bible, Philip II (a writer in the *Sunday at Home* recalls) sent his ambassador to say that if it were published he would forbid it in his own Italian States. Sixtus was silent for so long a time that Olivarez said: "Your Holiness does not answer me; I cannot tell what upon think." "I am thinking," replied the Pope, "of throwing you out of the window that you may learn respect for the Sovereign Pontiff." Nevertheless the very Bible opposition to whose publication drove a Pope into threats of personal violence was placed in 1590 on the Index, and figures in the list of prohibited books.

DR. JOHNSON'S LICHFIELD HOUSE.

In connexion with the proposals made for a restoration "upon conservative principles" of Dr. Johnson's birthplace, the *Builder* supplies some interesting historical particulars. The house was built by Johnson's father, Michael Johnson, upon land belonging to the Corporation in the Market-square, at the corner of Sadler-street and Women's Cheaping; on July 13, 1708, the Corporation agreed to grant him a lease of the encroschment of the property, for forty years, at a rent of 2s 6d per annum. After Michael Johnson's death in 1731 his widow carried on his business as a bookseller until shortly before her death in 1759. Upon the expiration of a second lease, in 1767, the bailiffs and citizens resolved that it should be renewed to Dr. Johnson for a futher term of ninety years, at the old rent, and without the payment of any fine. In the codicil to his will, excuted four days before his death, Dr. Johnson devised the house and its appurtenances to his executors, in trust for sale and disposal in favour of some relatives named in the codicil.

IN RECENT YEARS.

In June 1900 Alderman John Gilbert, of Lichfield, presented to the City Council a sum of £250, being the amount of the purchase-money, and a free conveyance of the property, the Council covenanting that the premises should neither be pulled down nor, indeed, be materially altered. The house had been offered to the Council for the nominal sum mentioned as part of the estate of the late Mr. J. H. Johnson, of Southport and Silverdale, who had bougth it for £800 in 1887, and reinstated the building to what it was when it formed Johnson's home. It was lately opened as a Johnsonian Library and Museum. The title-deeds bear the signatures of Michael and Samuel Johnson and of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir John Hawkins, and Dr. William Scott (Lord Stowell,) who were Dr. Johnson's executors.

THE DOG'S BITE.

The popular saying that every dog is entitled to one bite is fairly correct in the present state of the law. There will, however, we learn from the *Law Times*, be an important exception to the general rule when the Dogs Act, 1906, comes into force at the beginning of next year. Section 1 provides that the owner of a dog shall be liable in damages for injury done by it to any cattle; and it will not be necessary to show a previous mischievous propensity in the dog, or the owner's knowledge of such propensity, or to show that the injury was attributable to his neglect. Further, the owner of the premises where the dog was living at the time of the injury shall be presumed to be the owner of the dog, unless he proves the contrary.

A NATURAL PHENOMENON.

[Mr. Arthur Somervell says, "The child who can sing carries a world of happiness about with him."]

A sturdy child of seven years
Beneath my window sang;
His strident voice athwart my ears
Cacophonously rang.
The tune (to which he rarely kept)
Was scarce a tune at all;
The words (which struck me as inept)
Hailed from the music-hall.

The urchin carolled on and on
That devastating lay,
Till both my cheeks were pale and wan,
And half my hair was grey.
Unmeaning things awhile I wrote,
Then ceased to try to work;
It was no use, for every note
Went through me like a dirk.

And soon my room, which had been bright,
Grew dark before my eyes,
Till it was black as middest night—
Which caused me some surprise.
But now at last I clearly see
Just why my room grew dim:
There was no sunshine left for me—
'Twas all inside of him!

TRAUDELESS in Italy have been so numerous this season that the railway system has not been equal to the strain, and almost complete disorganisation has resulted. Seventy carriages, it is stated, have gone astray in one district, and substantial rewards are offered for their recovery by the distracted officials.

THE TWO SERVICES.

MRS. J. H. Riddell, whose death was announced recently, was a good type of the Victorian novelists whose vogue was practically destroyed by the abolition of the three-volume novel. She wrote something like thirty novels, all of which found pleased readers under the old system of the circulating libraries, and hardly one of which would be likely to find a publisher nowadays. Mrs Riddell was a successful builder of the "three-decker," so quaintly regretted by Mr Kipling, whose own genius has done much to strengthen our preference for the modern "run-you-damn-you liner with a brace of bucking screws." In that slow and stately vessel—

"By ways no gaze could follow, a course unspoiled of cook,
Per Eancy, fleetest in man, our titled berths we took,
With maids of matchless beauty and parentage unguessed,
And a Church of England parson, for the Islands of the Blest.
We asked no social questions—we pumped no hidden shame—
We never talked obstetrics when the little Stranger came;
We left the Lord in Heaven, we left the fiends in Hell.
We weren't exactly Yussufs, but—Zuleika didn't tell.
No moral doubt assailed us, so when the port we neared,
The villain had his flogging at the gangway, and we cheered.
'Twas fiddle in the fo'c'sle—'twas garlands on the mast,
For everyone got married, and I went ashore at last.

This old-fashioned fiction is already well-nigh forgotten. One digs it up sometimes on the dusty shelves of a rustic stationer—a penny for three nights,—and finds that, after all, it was mildly entertaining enough to justify its existence. Perhaps the only novel in which Mrs. Riddell aimed at what some critics call higher things—forgetting, as Mr. Kipling urges that the one object of the three-volume novel was to supply recreation and entertainment—was the once popular "George Geith of Fen Court," whose hero "would fight against all opposing circumstance while he had a drop of blood in his veins, and may be called the model or untiring industry and indomitable moral courage." Yet it is no bad epitaph for a novelist that she spent forty years in giving innocent enjoyment to all classes of readers.

The modern novelist, like the landscape painter, has an advantage over most others who are tied to the triumphal car of literature in that he can live where he chooses and find it money in his pocket. Mr. Jack London, for instance, proposes to spend a great part of the next year in a small sailing-boat, which he intends to steer round the world in the company of his wife and her uncle. Business men will think enviously of a competitor who can do his work under such agreeable conditions, especially as a cook and a comfortable bathroom form the chief part of their vessel's equipment. Sir Arthur Helps had a friend whose favourite holiday was spent in roughing it, but his notion of roughing it consisted of a steam yacht with a French cook on board. Mr. London has simpler tastes. All novelists do not appear to be so fortunate, as Miss Beatrice Harraden has just uttered a touching protest against the noise of the traffic in her Hampstead street, where she is now unable to work in her front rooms. For a novelist to live such trying environment seems to the less fortunate hanger-on of letters perilously close on the old Scottish crime of "sinning our mercies." One turns rather to Mr. Marion Crawford's excellent account of the various kinds of novelists.—"There is the sailor author, who only comes ashore to write his book, and puts to sea again as soon as it is in the publisher's hands. There is the hunting author, who as in the case of Anthony Trollope, keeps his body in such condition that he can do a little good work every day of the year—a great and notable exception to the rule. There is the student author, whose laborious work of exegesis will never be heard of but who interrupts it from time to time in order to produce a piece of brilliant fiction returning to his Sanskrit each time with renewed interest and industry. There is the musicel author, whose preference would have led him to be a professional musician, but who had not quite enough talent for it, or not quite enough technical facility, or whose musical education began a little too late. There is the adventurous author, who shoots in Africa or has a habit of spending the winter in Eastern Siberia. There is the artistic author, who may be found in out-of-the-way towns in Italy, patiently copying old pictures as though his very life depended on his accuracy or sketching ragged boys and girls in very ragged water colour. . . . There is the author whom no man can boast of having ever seen, who never answers a letter nor gives an autograph, nor lets anyone but his publisher know where he lives, but whose three volumes appear punctually twice a year and whose name is familiar in many mouths. Unless he is to be found described in an encyclopædia you will never know whether he is old or young, black or grey, good-looking or ugly, straight or hunchbacked. He is to you a vague, imaginary personage, surrounded by a pillar of cloud. In reality he is perhaps a fat little man of fifty who wears gold-rimmed spectacles and has discovered that can only write if he lives in one particular Hungarian village with a name that baffles pronunciation, and whose chief interest in life lies in the study of Socialism or the cholera microbe. Then, again, there is the fighting author, grim, grey, and tough as a Toledo blade, who has ridden through many a hard-fought field in many lands, and has smelled more gunpowder in his time than most great generals, out of sheer love for the stuff." That is the charm of the novelist's occupation—that it enables him to live where he chooses and give most of his time to the interesting things in life. One has little sympathy with him, then, if he complains that his environment does not conduce to the success of his work. The world is all before him where to choose, and he has only himself to blame if he settles within reach of the soul-destroying motor-'bus. The quatercentenary celebrations at Aberdeen University have naturally called attention to that ancient foundation's list of distinguished *alumni*. Even the names of Barbour and Smollett and Thomas Reid—Byron, of course, was only casually connected with Aberdeen—scarcely seem to justify the boast of the natives—"Tak' awa' Aiberdeen an' twal mile roon', an' whaur are ye?" But the gaiety of nations would certainly be impoverished if Marischal College had never given its shelter to the imperishable Rittmaster Dugald Dalgetty, who there studied in his youth that art of logical ratiocination which he turned to such good account in the many accidents and caduacs of a soldier's life. It is a regrettable sign of the blindness with which men ignore the names of their greatest that no place in the celebrations seems to have been found for a fitting recognition of Captain Dalgetty. We at least decline to be parties to such ingratitude.

The attempt of the Publishers' Associaton to restrain the sale of second hand copies of books recently published seems foredoomed to failure. One of the biggest of the circulating libraries has already entered on a campaign against it, with the unanswerable argument that a thousand copies of a new book cannot be kept indefinitely on its crowed shelves and must obviously be sold at second-hand prices in order to make room for later purchases. The decaying trade of the bookseller cannot be bolstered up by devices of this nature unless the publishers are willing to undertake a contest against the circulating library system. But an institution which is able to buy popular works by a thousand copies at a time is in a position to make its own terms, and it seems to the outsider quite justified in refusing to be bound by rules made in the interest of the bookseller with whom it competes. Bookselling is tending more and more to pass into the hands of a few large firms. Perhaps this is not altogether for the good of the reader, especially if he lives at an inconvenient distance from the big shops. But if it leads to the introduction of the German system of sales by post on approval it will be a convenience in the long run even to him.

It is fairly evident that this autumn will be remembered chiefly for its biographies. The long-expected memoirs of Sir Evelyn Wood, which were reviewed in these columns yesterday, have proved to be of exceptional interest, since the author has taken great pains with his narrative, and is unusually frank. Since Lord Roberts's "Forty-One Years in India," no military autobiography of such engrossing interest has appeared in English. Everyone is now looking forward to the next big biography which Mr. Heinemann will publish—namely, Mr. Bram Stoker's "Personal Reminiscences of Henry Irving." This should become at once a thetrical classic, for Mr. Bram Stoker not only knew Henry Irving as few men knew him, but is also a very clever and experienced writer.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—it is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in *Bombay*.
DUMOULIN & Co, Agents in *Pondichery*.

WHY ENDURE DISCOMFORTS AND PAIN?
WHEN YOU CAN BE CURED!

Why not have your nervous system braced up. Why not, if you are weak and run down, have Vitality and Strength? If your Liver is constantly going wrong, why not get it into a good working condition? Why not, if you have Backache, Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago or any pain or ache of the body, get speedy relief? Others have obtained it by using

COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY

and I am positive you can get it too. It is a sure and natural remedy, and those whom it has cured will tell you so. Most of the pains, Aches and Diseases are due to the loss of Electric Nerve Force, and no man or woman can be strong, or have health and vitality, without that element in the body.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.
KALYAN, 7th July, 1906.

To Dr. Cook,

Dear Sir,—
I have now been using your Electric Body Battery for a little over a month and am glad to say that I have derived much benefit from it; and hope shortly to report a much greater improvement.—Faithfully yours,
(Sd.) J. H.

(Original will be shown to applicants.)

MY FREE BOOK will tell you all about it. It explains everything you wish to know.

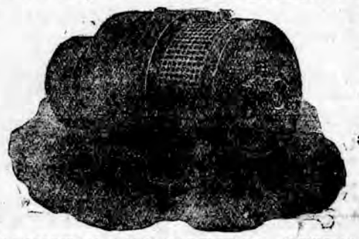
It is well illustrated, showing the various grades of Batteries, and how they are worn. I will send you one post free if you write for it. Call if you can (Consultation free) get a free test of the appliance, and free advice,

Office Hours 9-30 to 6 P.M.

C. G. COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY OR C. G. COOK.
NEAR TREACHER'S CORNER, 28, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROMPTON & CO., LD. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, WORKS:—LONDON & CHELSMFORD

Electric Fans. Motors. Lifts. Arc Lamps. Projectors, etc.



CROMPTON ENCLOSED TYPE MOTOR.

Installations of Plant of all descriptions carried out and reported on.

Write for Estimates.

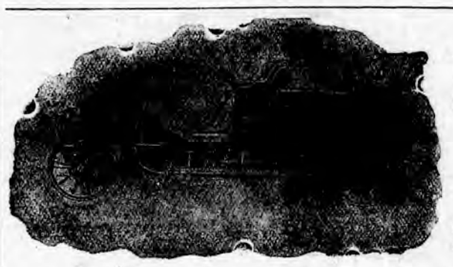
BRANCH OFFICE—8, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

GOOLAMHOOSEIN ALLIBHOY & SONS
Arms and Ammunition Merchants,
207, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

ONE of the largest and well-known dealers in sporting Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Pistol, and every description of ammunition.

Made by Westley Richard, Reilly, G. E. Lewis, W. W. Greener, Webley's Remington, C. G. Bouchill, Winchester, Browning's Patent, Manlicher Mouser and Savage Arms Co.

All our cartridges are loaded by an expert Trial order solicited.
Price Lists Free on application.



1907 MODEL 12 H. P. 3 Cylinder Phaeton. Rs 5,500.

HORBICK!
MOTOR CARS
HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
DEPT. K.
Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

Any make of British or Continental Cars supplied at special prices.

USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS
ATKINSON'S
A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.
MOST REFRESHING.
Far Superior to the German Kinds.
A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.
EAU DE COLOGNE

WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, *and therefore* EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.

The "EMPIRE"

PRICE - - 250 Rs.

Some Users:
H.M. GOVERNMENT
800 Machines.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
500 Machines.
&c., &c.

Agents: Continental Commercial Depot, 53, Esplanade, Fort.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,
Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guest only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor*

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

It revives those who are overworked, whether mentally or physically.

A complete Milk Food.
A Vital Nourishment.

Malted Milk contains soluble dextrine and maltose. The casein is so altered under the influence of malt fermentation that its original properties are lost, and it cannot coagulate in the stomach, for which reason the most delicate can assimilate it easily.

Ready for immediate use.
Absolutely untouched by hand.

The best and safest nutriment for infants deprived of mother's milk; for adults who are out of health; and for convalescents of all ages.

Highly praised and widely recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in two sizes by all Agents in India, Burmah and Ceylon; and Horlick's Food Company, 34, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

The British Medical Journal says:
"Benger's Food has *by its excellence* established a reputation of its own."

BENGER'S Food
for Infants, Invalids, and the Aged
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

BENGER'S FOOD with milk forms a dainty, delicious, and most easily digested cream. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Benger's Food is sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

MELLIN'S FOOD
For INFANTS & INVALIDS.
A Purely Vegetable Extract
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
Prepared as directed forms a perfect, sustaining, invigorating diet from early infancy to extreme old age.
Of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

THE MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LTD., ENG.

AGENTS:—Kemp & Co., Bombay; Ewart Ryrie & Co., Kurrachee.

DINNEFORD'S
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.
Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA

S. & H. HARRIS'
SADDLE SOAP.

Sold by all Saddlers and Store-Keepers

Manufactory: LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

QUAKER OAT BISCUITS

Quaker Oat Biscuits are in every way worthy of their name. They have the rich nutty flavour and high nourishing properties that have made Quaker Oats famous as the breakfast food of the World.

Manufactured by PEEK, FREAN & CO., LTD., LONDON, England, from QUAKER OATS, prepared by the AMERICAN CEREAL CO.

Packed in hermetically sealed tins.

PLEASE NOTE.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay,
The first and only firm
Who offer Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital (London), and the Ophthalmic Hospital (Vienna), holding Genuine Degrees of M.R.C.S. (Eng.), and L.R.C.P. (London).

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co).
With 16 Years' Practical Experience
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and other high personages.
STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
EASILY CURE
THE WORST COUGH.
They gives relief. An increasing sale for over 80 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

THE "AMULET"
PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR,
patented in England and India by His Majesty's Royal letters patent.

Price complete with case Rs. 6

The neatest and most comfortable Pince Nez for protecting the eyes from the dangerous Tropical Sun.

As necessary to the Traveller as his Topee.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET ON APPLICATION TO THE INVENTORS.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Manufacturing Opticians, Admiralty Chart Agents and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON
OFFICES IN THE EAST:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & RANGOON.

Your hair needs care. Feed it, nourish it, soften it, preserve it, help it to grow by the regular use of
Rowland's Macassar Oil
"For *Your* Hair."

KING GEORGE III. was on the throne of England when first this wonderful preparation began its work of preserving and beautifying the hair of British men and women. One hundred and twenty years have passed—it is still by far the best hair restorer and hair preserver that you can obtain.

Don't trifle with new and untried remedies; use Rowland's Macassar Oil—only remedy for the hair that has stood the test of time. In Bottles, 3/6, 7/-, 10/-. Your Chemist sells it.

ROWLAND & SONS, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

Mothers and children are alike benefited by the gentle but thorough action of California Syrup of Figs, "Nature's Pleasant Laxative." It is a pleasure to see the little ones take it eagerly, and to know that it will act truly beneficially without causing them the slightest discomfort. As a household remedy it is esteemed everywhere and recommended by the medical profession.

California Syrup of Figs
"NATURE'S PLEASANT LAXATIVE."
Of all Chemists, in two sizes.

ESTABLISHED 1867.
Telegraphic Address: "Woodhouse, Brighouse."
WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, LIMITED,
Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.
STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING
For Textile, Flour & other Mills
Contractors to H.M. War Department.

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives with assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

RIDING & SPORTING BREECHES.

BY EXPERT CUTTERS.

WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	from Rs.	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	„ „	18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	„ „	27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	„ „	27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE ...	from Rs.	17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	„ „	4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

DITMAR'S LAMPS

are noted for their splendid illuminating power; they are reliable, beautifully designed, and handy.

DITMAR'S LAMPS

Give perfect satisfaction.

All lamps sold by us are our own Manufacture, and especially constructed for use in India.

WIND & PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS.

Lamp Warehouse,

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY, 69, Esplanade.

Illustrated Price List on applica ion, pos free.

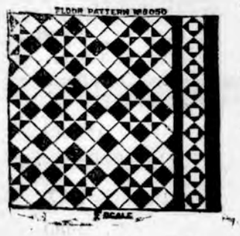
CARLTON WHISKY.

RICHD MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ld., LONDON

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

BOOTE'S TILES



Were first used over fifty years ago, and at the present time are the best obtainable.

Illustrated Catalogue free on Application to

T. & R. BOOTE, Ltd.,

THE PATENT TILE WORKS, BURSLEM, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ARCHITECTURAL FAIENCE For Inside and Outside Decoration.

GLAZED TILES FOR WALLS, HEARTHS, &c.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR FLOORS.

CERAMIC MOSAIC A SPECIALITY.

LONDON OFFICE: Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Holborn, W.C. MANCHESTER OFFICE: 49, Deansgate.

Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide & Brisbane: GIBBS BRIGHT & Co.
New Zealand: HERBERT OXLEY & Co., Custom Street, East, Auckland.
Calcutta: D. T. KEYMER & Co.
Bombay: F. R. HILL & Co., Royal Insurance Buildings.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE, OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

Sold since 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus W Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle. WILKINSON'S

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DARKNESS, HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

The Best Drink for Hot Countries is

BARLEY WATER.

The Best Way to make Barley Water is to use

Robinson's PATENT BARLEY "A FINE POWDER"

It can be obtained in One Pound Tins at the Local Store.

Manufacturers:

KEEN, ROBINSON & Co., Ltd., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Makers of ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS.

CHALLENGE EVENTS. Estimates and designs for any class of Sport.

B. G. 1200. Prize Cup half fluted 1pt. Rs. 80, 1½pts. Rs. 100, 2pts. Rs. 135. With handles, ½pt. Rs. 80, 1pt. Rs. 110.

B. G. 1203. Prize Cup with Plinth. Height 13½ ins., Rs. 133

B. G. 1199. Handsome Prize Cup. Capacity 2 pints, Rs 183

B. G. 1200. Rs. 450, 12 inches diameter. Fluted and Embossed presentation bowl, with Plinth.

STERLING SILVER

CUPS & BOWLS.

WE CAN MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY CLASS OF SPORT

SOLID SILVER HALL-MARKED POLO CUP.

English Manufacture, Exquisitely modelled and finished.
Width 18 inches, height 24½ inches, Rs. 3,000.
With Ebony Plinth as shown.

CUPS AND BOWLS MANUFACTURED to represent any class of Sport

OUR STOCK. We Solicit your esteemed inspection.

B. G. 1205. Prize Cup with Plinth. Height 12 inches, Rs. 112.

B. G. 1201. Prize Cup, ½pt. 1, 1½, 2 and 3 pts., Rs. 35 to Rs. 150 with Plinths.

B G. 1209 Challenge Cup, Height 17 inches., Rs. 600

B. G. 1208 Rs. 112 Graduated flute Presentation Bowl. Height with Plinth 7¾ inches. Width of bowl, 6½ inches.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

Watch-makers, Jewellers and Silversmiths.

BOMBAY & POONA.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET. BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay
Messrs. THOMPSON & TAILOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay

The foremost Magazine of its kind and price in Great Britain.

THE

STRAND MAGAZINE

Read by English-speaking people all over the world.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL SHIPPERS

. . OF . .

Fancy Goods, Leather Goods, Stationery, Musical Instruments, China, Enamel and Basket Ware, Toys of every description, Electro-Plate and Cutlery.

JAMES WISBEY & Co.,

77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84 & 129, HOUNDSDITCH,
8, 9 & 10, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT . . . LONDON, E.C.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST WAREHOUSE IN THE WORLD.

Illustrated Export Catalogue (600 pages) on application.

TRIAL ORDERS OR FIRST INDENTS SHIPPED IMMEDIATELY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

(THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.)

COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for **Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis** and **Asthma.**

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in **Diarrhœa,** and is the only specific in **Cholera** and **Dysentery.**

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of **Epilepsy. Hysteria, Palpitation** and **Spasms.**

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in **Neuralgia, Rheumatism Gout, Cancer, Toothache Meningitis, &c**

Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and beware of spurious compounds of imitations. The genuine bears the words "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp of each bottle.

Sold in bottles. Prices in England 1/1½, 2/9, and 4/6 each

(Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.)

Sole Manufacturers:—J. T. DAVENPORT, Limited LONDON.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES, *Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.*

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE, *Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.*

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B., *Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Museum.*

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE, *Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.*

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimenal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

A nice bonbon of compressed fruits for ladies and children, to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures offensive breath and sick-headache.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Mosquitoes Avoid the presence of Carbolic that is why the use of

Calvert's 20% Carbolic Soap

has been found such an excellent protection against the attacks of these and other insects. It imparts also a delightful freshness to the skin, and, of course, is powerfully antiseptic, an advantage readily appreciated in warm climates.

Sold by Local Chemists and Storekeepers.

Made by F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, Eng.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil Not made of gelatine. Full directions All Chemists

Insist on SAVARESSE'S

VARICOCELE

An Absolute, Simple, and Safe Cure—which can be taken by everybody, and which does not interfere with the daily occupation of the sufferer—is offered **Free of Charge** by the Rev. Thomas Stone. Thousands of grateful letters have been received from former sufferers of **Nervous Debility** and all the various complications which arise from a **Debilitated Constitution,** saying how thankful the writers are for the boon of health after suffering the extreme agonies which they had brought upon themselves.

All the diseases and ailments peculiar to men and women are treated by this prescription with certain success. It is a guaranteed cure, which has stood the test of being used in the most severe cases with the most gratifying results, curing sufferers who had searched in vain for years for relief from their miseries. Some of the diseases cured are:—**Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Exhausted** Vitality, Premature Decay, Weakness, Loss of Energy, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Impotence, Despondency, Melancholy, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Pains in the Loins, Pimples and Eruptions on the Face and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Frightful Dreams, Emaciation, Fœtid Breath, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Low Spirits, Timidity, **Varicocele,** Spermatorrhœa, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Bladder, Weakness of the Genital Organs, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, &c., &c. Write to-day and receive the same benefits which have been bestowed upon so many thousands of sufferers, and for which they deem me their best friend. So that sufferers may test the excellence of this great medicine, I will send a

Free Sample

of it to all who write to me for one. Do not delay, but write at once, be cured, and change your life to one of enjoyment, brightness, health and strength. Send stamped addressed envelope to **Rev. Thomas Stone, The Limes, Kemp Town, Brighton, England.** Name this paper.

Pond's Extract

THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

When you get to know the powers of Pond's Extract, pain ceases to be a matter of further trouble—it is so easily stopped. **Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Bleeding, Inflammation, etc.,** yield to the virtues of Pond's Extract just as soon as you apply it—that is why you should never be without it.

Pond's, remember; there is no such thing as a substitute for **Pond's.** Your Chemist has it, or can get it for you. Price 1/1½, 2/3, and 4/6 a bottle.

MINERAL WATERS

TRADE REQUISITES.

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass Ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well-known Eng Manufacturers, Sulphuric other acids, also Carbonic Acid Gas.

REFINED

SACCHARIN

sweeter than SUGAR.

And every article connected with Aerated waters factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate prices from

OURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.,

General Merchants and Commission Agent

No. 104, Bhoosari Moholla, BOMBAY.

Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, at Nos. 119 to 125, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed by N. D'Mello, at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 60, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 2; Whitefriar's Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 36, Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.